The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8266 號六十六百二千八第 光緒十年五月念六日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1884. 英港每日十號九十 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 17, KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, Bangkok 11th June, General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

June 18, PING-ON, British steamer, 574, A. A. McCaslin, Pakhoi 15th June, and Hoihow 17th, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
18TH JUNE.

Miramar, British str., for Kuchinotzu.
Keelung, British str., for Port Darwin.
Triumph, German str., for Haipong.

DEPARTURES.

June 18, FIDELIO, German str., for Kwangai.
June 18, GLENFINLAS, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
June 18, CHIEN-TO, Chinese g.-b., for Canton.
June 18, REPORTER, Amr. ship, for Manila.
June 18, KWANGTUNG, British str., for East Coast.
June 18, KEELUNG, British str., for P. Darwin.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kong Beng*, str., from Bangkok.—125 Chinese.

Per *Ping-on*, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—40 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., for Foochow.—Dr. Bodd, and Mr. G. Bark.

TO DEPART.

Per.—*Teherdn*, steamer, for Kobe.—Mr. Beylard and Mr. Velin.

Per *Rosetta*, str., for Shanghai.—Paymaster Pregrave, Mr. and Mrs. D. Sayle and family, Messrs. H. M. Kersey, V. F. Senna, and H. Jurgensen.

Per P. & O. str. *Hydaspes* from Hongkong.—For Singapore.—Colonel Walker, R.N., Mr. H. G. James. For Marseilles.—Mrs. E. C. Ritchie. For Plymouth.—Messrs. R. P. Revington, R.N., Alfred Read, D. Fletcher, W. Kennedy, and T. Lane. For London via Marseilles.—Mr. W. R. Loxley. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong and infant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Colvil, 2 children and amah, and Mr. F. D. Scoones. From Shanghai.—For Penang.—Mr. J. T. Waters. For Bombay.—Mr. A. J. Dario. For Plymouth.—Messrs. G. Travill, J. Goodman, and J. Baker. For London.—Lieut. W. Hewston, Messrs. G. Clark and Lewis H. Sing and servant. For Marseilles.—Capt. Hanson, and Mr. Lange.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Kong Beng* reports left Bangkok on the 11th inst., and had fine weather and smooth sea throughout.

The British steamer *Ping-on* reports left Pakhoi on the 15th inst., and Hoihow 17th, in Hoihow H.M. gunboat *Linnet*, strs. *Greyhound* and *Anton* and two Chinese men-of-war; had light S.W. breeze and fine weather to St. John's Island; from thence strong S.W. wind and squally weather to port. Passed stranded steamer *Marlborough* apparently in same condition as when stranded. People at work salving cargo; British gunboat *Linnet* was to leave for scene of the wreck same morning.

AMOY SHIPPING.

June— ARRIVALS.

10, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
11, Chintung, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
11, Kwangtung, British str., from Foochow.
11, Latin, French gunboat, from Hongkong.
12, Fokien, British str., from Hongkong.
12, Claymore, British str., from Hiogo.
12, Yang Pu, Chinese gunboat, from H'kong.
12, Chefoo, British str., from Swatow.

June— DEPARTURES.

10, Thales, British str., for Taiwanfoo.
10, Rory, British str., for Swatow.
11, Kwangtung, British str., for Swatow.
11, Chintung, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
12, Latin, French gunboat, for Shanghai.
12, Fokien, British str., for Tamsui.
12, Glenavon, British str., for New York.
13, Hailoong, British str., for Hongkong.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

June— ARRIVALS.

8, Kiang-yü, Chinese str., from Hankow.
8, Lee-yuen, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
8, Kamtchatka, Russian str., from Nagasaki.
8, Hae-ting, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
8, Victoria, British str., from Antwerp.
8, Welle, German str., from Swatow.
8, Yung-ching, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
8, Aotiv, Danish str., from Hongkong.
9, Pekin, British str., from Hankow.
9, Fungshun, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
9, El Dorado, British str., from Keelung.
9, Dulcarg, German str., from Tientsin.
10, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
10, Kiang-foo, Chinese str., from Hankow.
10, Fuh Wo, British str., from Hankow.
10, Fushun, British str., from Hongkong.
10, Anglo-Indian, British bark, from Japan.
11, Taku, British str., from Fisherman Group.
11, Tunsin, British str., from Ningpo.
11, Nagoya maru, Jap. str., from Japan.
11, Castello, British str., from Keelung.
11, Sin Kolga, British bark, from Nagasaki.
11, Wuchang, British str., from Tientsin.
11, Lugo, German str., from Nagasaki.
11, See-wo, British str., from Swatow.
11, Will-o'-the-Wisp, Brit. str., from Tientsin.

June— DEPARTURES.

8, Hae-shin, Chinese str., for Foochow.
8, Laju, British str., for Hongkong.
8, Kowshing, British str., for Chefoo.
8, Baikal, Russian str., for Wladivostock.
9, Tunsin, British str., for Ningpo.
9, Hideyoshi Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
10, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
10, Taiwo, British str., for Hankow.
10, Poo-chi, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
10, Kiang-kwan, Chinese str., for Hankow.
10, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
10, Alert, U.S. g-bt., for Korea.
11, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
11, Pekin, British str., for Hankow.
11, Newchwang, British str., for Chefoo.
11, Hae-ting, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
11, Bonduetha, British str., for Amoy.
11, Aotiv, Danish str., for Tientsin.
11, Tunsin, British str., for Ningpo.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date.)

Heinrich	Cardiff	Dec. 1
George	Cardiff	Dec. 14
Jupiter	Antwerp	Jan. 9
Macedon	Cardiff	Feb. 1
Schiller	Cardiff	Feb. 2
General Domville	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Governor Tilley	Penarth	Feb. 25
Jupiter	Flushing	Feb. 27
Cairo (s.)	Hamburg	Mar. 15
Guy C. Cross	Penarth	Mar. 15
Lord Jeffrey (s.)	Glasgow	Mar. 18
Nankin (s.)	Newcastle	Mar. 18
Governor Goodwin	Penarth	Mar. 22
Canton (s.)	Cardiff	Mar. 26
Papa	Hamburg	Mar. 29
Allahabad	Penarth	April 1
Eildenhope (s.)	Cardiff	April 4
Milfa	Plymouth	April 8
Athol (s.)	Cardiff	April 9
Joe Rowers	L'pool via Cardiff	April 15
C. F. Sargent	L'pool via Cardiff	April 20
Marie	Cardiff	April 21
South America	Cardiff	April 23
Storm King	Penarth	April 24
L. J. Morse	Cardiff	April 24
Nan Shin (s.)	Shields	April 26
Dartmouth	London	April 29
Titania (s.)	Trieste	May 1
Hydra	Cardiff	May 3
Undine	Cardiff	May 5
Euphrates (s.)	London	May 6
Marg. Sciolana (s.)	Glasgow	May 8

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg respectfully to state that their well known mixture of the Choicest New Season's Teas,

"THE CUMSHAW MIXTURE,"

is now being prepared in Foochow; and they shall be glad to receive orders, either for use here, or as a present to friends at home.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. undertake to deliver this Tea to any address in the United Kingdom,

FREE OF ANY CHARGE WHATEVER ON THE HOME SIDE,

at $7.50 per 5-catty, and $12 per 10-catty Box.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1884. [32

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he has re-opened the

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS

The whole of the Rooms have been NEWLY FURNISHED throughout, and there are Rooms suitable for either Married Couples or Single persons.

The TABLE is supplied with the best the market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the bar and table, are of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

Gentlemen desirous of taking meals, such as TIFFINS and DINNERS, can have all requisite information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1884. [448

ROBT. SIM & Co.'S PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION
as supplied to
Her Majesty's Ships; The P. & O. S. N. Co.; The Douglas Steamship Co.; The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila.
EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong 31st January, 1884. [258

SUN SHING
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.

SUN SHING [1610

A FONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER
Has a LARGER CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased from his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes, and ENAMELLED taken daily.

Also,

A Set of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the scene of the late Riot in Canton.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [45

AGENCIES ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA IN 1847.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE SHIPPERS,
call attention to some of the Specialities they now consign to China, viz.:—

Their Old **** COGNAC; quality never varies any more than does their *** COGNAC quality.

Their own Blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, Highland Malt.

Their Genuine PORT for Invalid's use.

Their SHERRY, which maintains a good repute.

Their CLARETS, as produced in the vineyards.

The ROYAL CHAMPAGNE, used by Her Majesty the Queen.

These among other items are always to be had at the Godowns of our Friends

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
SIEMSSEN & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong.

We maintain quality, and our prices are consistent therewith, and at the same time reasonable. [2096

"THE TROPICAL AGRICULTURIST."

ALL about Coffee, Cinchona, Tea, Cocoa, Cardamom, Liberian Coffee, Indiarubber, Sugar, and other New, as well as Old, Products, FROM MONTH TO MONTH.

THE SECOND VOLUME, 1882-83, including 12 Monthly Numbers, making 1008 pages, is now ready with an exhaustive index, title, &c., handsomely bound in cloth, gold lettered. Price £1 2s. or R13.50 credit; and £1 or R12 cash. *Carriage to China (a bulky volume) Rs. 2.*

☞ The Third Volume commenced with the July issue, the Subscription counting from 1st July, 1883, (but including the Extra number of *T. A.* with Report on Forests and Map).

A full-page London Price List for New and Old Products, each month, is a feature in the *T. A.* now, and much information is being given in reference to Fruit-growing and Market Prices, as well as to Native Agriculture and New Products, generally.

Annual Subscription for China and Far East R14 or £1.2 paid in advance. Agents for China, "Hongkong Daily Press" Office. [1980-2

MAIL TABLES.

THE TABLE of ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES of ENGLISH and FRENCH MAILS at and from LONDON and HONGKONG will be found in "THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY," p. 401 of large edition, p. 649, small edition.

Separate Copies, with Anglo-Chinese Calendar can be had at 10 Cents each or $1 per dozen.

"Daily Press" Office,
1st February, 1884. [281

GEORGE GOULET CHAMPAGNE.

PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [191

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1118

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. OSCAR NOODT is authorized to Sign our Firm per procuration.

HERTON & Co.

Hoihow, Pakhoi, } 1st June, 1884. [1129

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..$5,000,000.
INSTALMENT received on NEW SHARES ... $2,074,744.75.
$7,074,744.75.
RESERVED FUND ..$2,500,000.
INSTALMENTS of PREMIUM received on NEW SHARES ... $1,563,361.66.
$4,063,361.66.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. — A. Meiklejohn, Esq.
A. Glittzow, Esq. — M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. — W. H. Forbes, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick — C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1884. [7

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any values.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

WITH Reference to the above, business will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1884. [844

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT 1869.

IN HER MAJESTY'S COURT AT AMOY.

IN the matter of proceedings for liquidation by arrangement or composition with Creditors instituted by JAMIESON, ELLES, of Amoy, lately trading under the style or firm of ELLES & Co. at Amoy.

The Dividend in the above matter will be paid on the 17th instant.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1884.

F. CHOMLEY, J. S. MOSES, } Trustees.

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In the matter of the ESTATE of YORICK JONES MURROW, Esquire, formerly of Hongkong, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of the said YORICK JONES MURROW, who died at Alphington House in the Parish of Saint Saviour in the Island of Jersey, on the 12th day of March, 1884, and Letters of Administration, with the Will annexed, of whose estate and effects were granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction on the 9th day of June, 1884, to JAMES HENRY COX, are hereby required to send in Writing the full Particulars of their claims or demands to the said JAMES HENRY COX, at No. 47, Queen's Road, Hongkong, or to the undersigned on or before the 9th day of July, 1884, pursuant to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in this matter on the 9th day of June, 1884, limiting the time for Creditors to send in their claims to that date.

And NOTICE is hereby given that at the expiration of the day above limited the said JAMES HENRY COX, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said YORICK JONES MURROW, deceased, amongst the Parties entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which the said JAMES HENRY COX, or the undersigned shall then have had notice and that the said JAMES HENRY COX will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of distribution.

All parties indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said JAMES HENRY COX.

Dated the 9th day of June, 1884.

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Solicitors for the said
JAMES HENRY COX,
35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.

1102]

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1887. [20

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions from the Mortgagee to offer for Sale by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 25th day of June, 1884, at 2.30 P.M.
At the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Situate on the Praya, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, abutting on the North side thereof on the Praya and measuring thereon 100 feet, on the South and East side thereof on a Public Road and measuring thereon 112 feet. On the East side thereof on a Close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 121 and measuring thereon 150 feet, and on the West side thereof on a Close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot 114 and measuring thereon 198 feet, containing in the whole 17,400 square feet and registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 120, upon which are standing Four Godowns, Nos. 54 and 55 Praya, and 54A and 55A behind Nos. 54 and and 55 Praya, for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years subject to the annual Crown Rent of $180.

The Property will be sold subject to the existing lettings and tenancies thereof, if any.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON, WOTTON, & DEACON,
Mortgagee's Solicitors;
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1884. [1117

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 28th June, 1884, at 3 P.M.

1st Lot.—2 HOUSES Nos. 124, Hollywood Road, and No. 19, Square Street, being INLAND LOT No. 225B. Yearly Crown Rent £2 9s. 0d.

2nd Lot.—5 HOUSES Nos. 136, 138, 140, Hollywood Road, and Nos. 31 and 33, Square Street, being INLAND LOTS 256B and 256C. Yearly Crown Rent £6 0s. 0d.

For Particulars and Conditions, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1884. [1132

THIRD DRAWING

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with the Conditions under which the DEBENTURES of the above Company were issued, the following Numbers of Debentures to be paid off in Hongkong on the 30th day of June, 1884, when the INTEREST thereon will Cease to be payable, were THIS DAY DRAWN at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, Hongkong, General Agents of the Company, in the presence of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN ARE:—

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
7	8	10	20	26	32	33	
41	44	46	48	50	53	61	
63	70	71	73	77	79	81	
82	90	94	95	103	112	115	
125	126	131	136	148	153	156	
171	174	177	182	191	209	212	
216	217	233	246	247	253	260	
264	271	272	276	277	289	294	
295	296	297	303	309	316	321	
326	328	330	333	335	348	350	
352	354	364	374	375	376	377	
382	383	385	386	389	394	396	
402	407	410	412	416	427	428	
444	446	448	449	452	455	460	
465	470	477	489	494	497	499	
500	501	503	508	510	514	515	
519	524	538	563	564	584	589	
596							

For the CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Countersigned.
WILLIAM WOTTON,
Notary Public.
35, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1884 [1125

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DEBENTURES falling due on the 30th day of June, 1884, of the above Company will be Paid at the Office of the Undersigned on and after that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1884. [1126

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of exchanging Soiled ONE DOLLAR NOTES for Clean Ones may do so at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from this date.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1884. [1038

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Resolution No. 2 passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the City Hall on the 30th December, 1882, all SHARES not taken up and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th CALLS PAID on or before the 30th June next will be disposed of by the Directors in such manner as in their discretion they shall think best for the interests of the Company.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1884. [893

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS COMPANY now grant PASSAGES THROUGH TO LONDON viâ MARSEILLES, including Continental Railway Fares, at the same rate as for the route by sea to LONDON, viz: $380.

The Fare to MARSEILLES is now similar to that charged to BRINDISI or VENICE, viz: $355.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1884. [560

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the First June Next, the STORE of the Undersigned will be REMOVED to the Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Eça da Silva & Co., No. 48, Queen's Road.

H. FOURNIER & Co.,
Storekeepers and Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1884. [866

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.

WE have appointed Messrs. OVERBECK & Co., of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.

Kilmarnock and London, } 16th November, 1883.

JOHN WALKER & SONS.

For Sale at $8 per Case of 1 dozen Bottles.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [193

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE "CRAIGENGOWER" on the Caine Road.
Terms Moderate.
For Particulars, apply to
HO KAI,
16, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1884. [1150

TO BE LET.

NO. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, CAINE ROAD.
Also,
No. 6, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.
Possession from 1st May.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1884. [723

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [23

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 6, PRAYA CENTRAL, facing the Harbour on Ground Floor of Block occupied by the Messagories Maritimes.
Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 9, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1884 [691

TO BE LET.
From 1st April, 1884.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Mr. Rehemoabhoy Habbibhoy, No. 46, in Lyndhurst Terrace.
Apply to
H. M. M. ALLY & Co.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1884. [459

TO LET.

NOS. 7 and 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, (known as HARPER-VILLE.
No. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1883. [27

COALS TAKEN ON STORAGE at moderate terms.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong 1st February, 1884. [871

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET
Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1032

TO BE LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 27, ELGIN TERRACE.
For Particulars, apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1884. [1108

TO LET.
With Possession from 1st July Next.

THE CONVENIENT OFFICES, First Floor of No. 2, Duddell Street.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1884. [1028

TO BE LET.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE known as "BELLEVUE."
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1884. [724

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are Prepared to take COAL and GOODS of all descriptions, on STORAGE, at reduced rates.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1884. [727

TO BE LET.

NO. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE.
HOUSES in SPRING GARDENS, at moderate Rentals.
GODOWNS, EAST and WEST POINTS.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1884. [334

TO BE LET.

LARGE and SMALL COAL GODOWNS at Wanchai, with Water Frontage.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1884. [98

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For Further Particulars, apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.,
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [30

INTIMATIONS.

W. BREWER has just received Ex "GLENFINLAS" another Consignment of Cheap BOOTS and SHOES Consisting of

Gentleman's Lawn Tennis Shoes, 2 kinds.
Lady's Kid Lawn Tennis Shoes.
Gentleman's Canvas Summer Shoes.
Youth's Canvas Summer Shoes.
French back Strap Indoor Ladies' Shoes.
Ladies' Morocco Langtry Shoes, Court Shoes.
Glacé Walking Shoes, Gentleman's Patent Leather Shoes, Gentleman's Walking Shoes.
Children's Boots and Shoes.
Chinese Gordon's Life.
Ceylon in 1883.
Gill's River of Golden Sand—New Edition.
Giles' Chinese Literature.
Mark Twain's New Book.
A Large Assortment of New Children's Books.
A Fine Assortment of Fancy Writing Paper and Envelopes.
A Large Variety of Cheap Commercial Stationery.
POPULAR MUSIC—
Dreamfaces Waltz and Song.
Ehren on the Rhine Waltz and Song.
Mysotes Waltz, Two New Popular Comic Operas. [26

SAM HING STULTZ, JUNR.

TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER, Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed AT MODERATE PRICES.

Dealer in CHINESE SILK of all kinds, PITH HATS, MATTING and BAMBOO BLINDS.
Has always on hand a very fine Selection of various kinds of
SILK GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.
Wholesale Manufacturer of SILK COATS and other Garments for Exportation.
62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Fourth door West from Pottinger Street. [1070

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [22

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"HESPERIA,"
Captain Wagner, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 18th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1884. [115

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"CAMORTA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1884. [1128

STEAMSHIP "OXUS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "INDUS," from London, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges at 1 cent. per package.

All Claims must be sent in to me before the 24th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1884.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O.S.S. CO.'S S.S. "CYCLOPS." FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 20th inst., for shipment per steamer "DEUCALION."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1884. [1136

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "CYCLOPS," are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 16th June, 1884.

Goods undelivered after the 22nd June, 1884, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1884. [1136

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENFINLAS,"
having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 16th inst.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1884. [1133

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"RADNORSHIRE,"
Rickard, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, at Wanchai, No. 3, behind the premises known as "Blue Buildings," whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Two P.M., TO-DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 19th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1884. [1087

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned, for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex "OXUS."

S & C Nos. 15599/15603—5 cases Dyes, Order, from Marseilles.

S & C No. 15772—1 case Dyes, Order, from Marseilles.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

INTIMATIONS.

WA KEE,
HAS FOR SALE
BEST QUALITY OF STEAM COAL.
No. 23, WING KAT STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1884. [1121

HOP SHING & Co.,
ENGINEERS,
BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c.,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS,
Having commenced business, are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms. [1764

WA SUN,
PICTURE FRAME MAKER & GILDER,
VASE STAND MAKER, &c., &c.
ASSORTED LOOKING GLASSES
FOR SALE.
No. 19, WELLINGTON STREET.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1884. [1057

INTIMATIONS.

WANTED—By an ENGLISHMAN, SITUATION in Office at Hongkong or at one of the Coast Ports as ACCOUNTANT, CORRESPONDENT, or GENERAL ASSISTANT in an Office.

Address
J. G.,
Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1884. [1161

DENTAL NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of Dr. POATE will be REMOVED from 2, Duddell Street, to Bank Buildings, (entrance from Wyndham Street), on and after the 23rd instant.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1884. [1162

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates, for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWC

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
ÆRATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

BIRTH.

At Rocklands, Hongkong, on the 7th instant, the wife of Capt. J. W. STIRLING, Royal Artillery, of a son. [1069

DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, at "Craigentower," suddenly, of typhoid fever, ALICE, the dearly loved wife of Ho Kai. [1093

On the 14th instant, at his residence, No. 13, Old Bailey Street, CARLOS VICENTE MARTINHO MARQUES, aged 43 years. [1137

At the Hotel de l'Univers, on the 15th instant, of Sunstroke, RICHARD LESTER, late Superintendent Japanese Metallurgical Department, aged 44. [1146

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 19TH, 1884.

The telegraphic announcement from Peking mail in another column is one of the highest interest to all sincere friends of Chinese progress. The great modern pioneer of progress has at last received Imperial sanction for its introduction into China; the capital will shortly be united with its port Tientsin by railway. The introduction of the iron road must form an epoch in the history of the Central Kingdom. The walls of Chinese exclusiveness seem at length, after their prolonged preservation, to be collapsing almost as suddenly as did the walls of Jericho at the blast of the Hebrew trumpets. That a change had come over the spirit of Chinese politics, that the lessons of years, the experiences of Chinese Ambassadors abroad, the friction with foreigners at the ports and in the capital and the knowledge thus gleaned had, bit by bit, sunk into the minds of Chinese statesmen there was some reason to hope, and the sanguine have hoped on through two or three decades. But the lessons thus slowly and reluctantly learned were still slower to bring forth fruit. The mass of the officials had not been disabused of prejudice; they had only been partially convinced of the desirability of the adoption of improvements. Necessity has proved the potent hammer that has driven home the wedges introduced so many years ago, and the solid oak of Chinese conservatism has indeed proved hard to split. It is in full crack now, and we hope there will be no reversion to the exclusiveness of the past. On the advantages to be derived by railway communication in China it is needless to again dilate; full oft have we harped upon the text, and urged, both from the point of view of material benefit and from that of political expediency, the advisability and importance of allowing the introduction of this civilising agent. It is therefore with profound satisfaction we are able to announce through the medium of the electric wire, so recently erected—the true forerunner of the railroad—that the snort of the iron horse will soon be heard at the gates of the Chinese metropolis.

The fact that so extraordinary an advance along the path of progress has been made by the Imperial Government should encourage us to look for other steps in the same direction being taken. There is one in particular which we in Hongkong especially desire to see. It is no leap in the dark which we would ask the Peking Government to take; it is a measure that should strongly commend itself to their favour. Indeed we have good reason to believe that if the demand is earnestly made by Her Majesty's Minister, it will not to be refused. We refer to the opening up of the Pearl river and its affluents to foreign commerce. This step has been advocated in these columns on several previous occasions, and the subject has not escaped attention at Peking. The West River is navigable by one of its branches as far as Nanning-fu, while the northern branch, which is as yet practically unexplored, runs right into Yunnan and, there is every reason to believe, would develope into an important trade route under a liberal administration. The North River is easily navigable for some one hundred and fifty miles, and passes through a highly productive country, rich in mines. The Han River, which drains a large and important district, and finds its *embouchure* near Swatow, would also prove an important artery for commerce were Kwangtung and the southern provinces opened to trade. A Consul would, of course, have to be stationed at Wu-chau, the great centre of the trade of the West River, which is the principal river port after Canton. It is impossible to estimate the impulse that would be given to trade in South China by this opening of the provinces which it is already decided are to be made accessible to French trade. What the Yangtsze has proved to Shanghai, the Chukiang, if opened to trade, would on a smaller scale prove to this port. The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce are, we believe, preparing a letter to Sir HARRY PARKES on the subject, and there can be no doubt that that energetic protector of British interests will make strenuous representations to the Peking Government on the subject. Now is the time to strike; the iron is hot and malleable; such another opportunity may not occur for years. If the Chinese Government have at last become alive to the fact that their interests and the interests of this vast empire are best conserved by encouraging the growth of foreign interests in it and by bringing China into closer relations with the great Western Powers, they will not hesitate long. Herein is wisdom. The safety of the southern frontier of China from French aggression or interference will be better secured by throwing open the country to foreign trade than by the purchase of scores of men-of-war or the maintenance of a huge army along the border.

The *Nan Thin*, the new Chinese corvette, has changed her flag. One European stays with her, the Chief Engineer.

The steamers *Active* and *Wells* have arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong; they are chartered for the northern coasting trade by a local German firm in Shanghai.

The French transport *Vinhlong*, with 600 troops on board, arrived at Singapore on the 7th inst., and having coaled resumed her voyage to Tamatave, Madagascar.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held this afternoon, the following is the order of the day:—

1.—Second reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for 1883.

2.—Second reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1884.

The *Diario's* correspondent at Iloilo, writing under date the 12th May, announces that a local commission, composed of officials and members of the mercantile and shipping community, has reported to the Government in favour of a scheme for improving that port by means of harbour works befitting its growing trade and importance, the expense being met by a one per cent. duty on all imports and exports there, and by subsidies out of provincial and Government revenue.

The new arrangement for hanging beef at the Slaughter House the night after killing is said to be working very satisfactorily, and the dealers, though they opposed the by-law so strenuously at first, now take very kindly to it. They find the arrangement really offers many conveniences, and it was chiefly the extreme conservatism of the Chinese disposition which caused them to cling so tenaciously to the old plan, which is now, happily, at an end for ever. It has been found desirable to make some slight alterations to the loft to increase the ventilation.

The shipping at Jonchuan in Korea on the 1st June was:—British steamer *Ingeborg*, Japanese steamer *Chitose Maru*, China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamers *Leeyuen* and *Yungching*, three Japanese schooners, four Japanese and two Chinese junks, hulk *Queen of India*, and a large fleet of native junks. American steamer *San Pablo* and British steamer *Nanzing* expected. The *Mercury* hears that the harbour of Mapo is now open to foreign trade, which will permit vessels not drawing over ten feet to approach the Capital within three miles. We warmly congratulate the newly opened country on this evidently favourable progress.

The following information has been received at Singapore from the Colonial Office respecting the proceedings in the winding up of the Oriental Bank Corporation:—An order has been made by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in the following terms:—"The Court being of opinion that the debtors to the Oriental Bank Corporation are entitled to set off against their debts notes held by them at the date of the winding up and since continuously held, declares that the Order of May 8th is not to be construed to interfere with such right of set off or other right of set off now by law subsisting."

A young man named Howard was brought up at the Police Court yesterday morning charged with having attempted to commit suicide. Howard was formerly barman in a Chinese restaurant, and after that he had employment at the Seamen's Rest. For some time, however, he has been out of employ, and has once or twice made his appearance at the Police Court on charges of insobriety. On Tuesday he seems to have been suffering from the effects of drink, and in fact was bordering on delirium tremens. He was with a friend, who states that Howard took out a razor, and appeared about to cut his throat with it, but he grasped the man's hand when the razor was at his throat. Foiled in this attempt, the man gashed his wrist with the razor, and severed a large artery. He was taken to the Civil Hospital at once, where the bleeding was stopped and the cut dressed, and the man is now but little amiss for it. He says he cut his wrist for fun. The case was remanded.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL TO "DAILY PRESS."]

PEKING, 18th June.

THE FIRST RAILWAY IN CHINA.

A railway scheme from the capital to the seaboard has been approved by the Empress, and the first section, from Peking to Tientsin, has been sanctioned. The details of the whole scheme will be made public immediately.

SUPREME COURT.

June 18th.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. J. RUSSELL, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

LARCENY.

Li Asing, servant, was charged with stealing a bed quilt, the property of Tsim Achuno, on the 17th inst., and on a second count with feloniously receiving the same.

The Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), prosecuted.

The jury empannelled was composed of Messrs. Charles Bond, L. A. do Rozario, W. Scott, S. E. Levy, J. M. Machehose, V. A. P. Collaço, and J. P. Pascoal.

The complainant's wife was washing clothes in Sai-ying-pun, and had spread out the quilt to dry, when the prisoner took it up and ran off with it. He got off with it at the time, but he was subsequently arrested, and the quilt recovered from a pawnbroker, who proved the prisoner had pawned it.

The prisoner denied the charge, but it was very clearly made out, and he was found guilty. He pleaded guilty to several previous convictions.

Sentence reserved.

Lum Kwai was charged with stealing two jackets belonging to two different individuals, at Aberdeen, on the 12th inst.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and also admitted two previous convictions.

Sentence deferred.

SHOPLIFTING.

Chan Ashan was charged with stealing two umbrellas from the Lam Shing tailor's shop on the 17th ult.

The Attorney-General stated that the prisoner went into the shop of Pun Yau Chun in Queen's-road Central, with two or three other men, and while the shopman was engaged in serving the others the defendant took two umbrellas and ran off with them. He was caught, but had handed the umbrellas to one of the other men.

Evidence was called bearing out this statement and the prisoner was found guilty. He pleaded guilty to two prior convictions.

Sentence deferred.

ROBBERY BY NIGHT.

Chung Afuk and Chun Asam were charged with having entered the house of one Cheung Yim during the night of the 14th inst. and stealing therefrom two boxes and a quantity of clothing.

The Attorney-General said the two boxes were all safe when the complainant went to bed on the top floor. During the night he was awakened by a noise, and he got up and found the trap door leading from the cock loft to the roof was open. It was shut when he went to bed. He ran up on to the roof at once, and saw the prisoners running away. The first prisoner had a bundle, and complainant called out, upon which the man dropped the bundle and ran into a house in Cheung Sau West-street. He called to the police and the first prisoner was arrested in that house. The second prisoner was found subsequently on premises occupied by the first prisoner. The boxes were found empty on the roof. The complainant lives at the Kat Hing Chan, at 72, Praya West.

The evidence as to the second prisoner was somewhat weak, but as to the first the statement made by the Attorney-General were borne out by the evidence.

The jury found the first prisoner guilty of larceny, and the second not guilty.

His Lordship reserve sentence.

During the hearing of the case, his Lordship passed some strictures upon the apparently slovenly way in which the matter had been dealt with at the Magistracy. An important piece of evidence against the first prisoner was the finding of a jade ring on his person which the prosecutor identified as his property, but no mention of it was contained in the depositions though the lokang who arrested the man, and a sergeant stated it was given in the Police Court. It was also remarked that no one was stated to be in charge of the case.

CHARGE OF DRUGGING AND ROBBING.

Chun Ayau was charged with having administered a stupifying drug to one Li Achau, and with robbing him of $10, two jackets, a pipe, and a pair of trousers, on the 16th May.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, stated that the complainant resided in Jardine's Bazaar, and with him resided a man who was a victim of the same crime. On the 16th May the prisoner came to the premises occupied by these men, and asked him to allow him to stay there for the night. They were good enough to allow him to do so, and later on the prisoner proposed that they should have some sago. They told the prisoner that if he wished for any sago he had better prepare it himself. This the prisoner did, and he gave some each to the complainant and the man living with him, both of whom became unconscious directly after they had taken it. When they recovered they found themselves in the Civil Hospital, whither they had been removed. They were under treatment for this poisoning some days, and when they got well enough to look about the complainant went to look for the prisoner, having missed the property in question. He found the prisoner in a house in First-street, Sai-ying-pun, and when the man saw him, he covered his face with his sleeve, apparently in order to avoid recognition, but he was recognised and arrested. Upon his person were found pawn tickets which were taken to a pawn shop, and found to relate to a jacket and trousers belonging to complainant, which had been in his room the night he partook of the sago, and which he missed on his return. A man from the pawnshop recognised the prisoner as the man who pawned the things on the 17th, the day after the drug was administered.

Dr. Wharry was first called to prove that the men had been treated at Hospital for narcotic poisoning, and other witnesses were called substantiating the statement of the Attorney-General.

The prisoner was found guilty, sentence being reserved.

The charge of murder at Yaumati against two men, and another case, were postponed to next Wednesday. In the former case counsel has been instructed for the defence.

POLICE COURT.

June 18th.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

TSZE-FA CASE.

Four Chinese were brought up charged with tsze-fa gambling at 32, East-street.

Inspector Quincey, with P. S. Butlin raided the house, and caught the first two prisoners in the act of writing out tickets; the other two were present. They seized what money and tickets there were in the place.

The first defendant was fined $10, the second $5, and the other two were discharged.

A TROUBLESOME SERVANT.

Lau Man Kwai, cook, was charged with neglect of duty and disorderly conduct in the premises of his employer, Mr. Joseph White.

The complainant said he engaged the defendant on the 12th inst. as cook and boy, and he had occasion to complain of his not keeping the earthenware and glass clean. The man became insolent and then went out, and complainant shut the door behind him. The defendant broke the door open and commenced shouting, and he was given into custody.

The defendant was fined 50 cents, and mulcted 50 cents more for the damage to the door.

THE CHARGE OF LARCENY AGAINST A CONCUBINE.

Ip Chun Ho, concubine, was before the court, on remand, on the charge of stealing $776 from a trader named Leung Akwai, with whom she had been living.

Mr. Caldwell appeared for the complainant, Mr. Ho Kai for the defendant.

The complainant's allegation was that he left the money in the woman's charge, and she decamped with it, whilst the defendant denied the story, and said the complainant had bought her of her husband, and as he did not pay for her, she left him. He then brought this charge against her.

Mr. Caldwell was unable to call some further evidence he had desired to produce.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Chan Akwai, carpenter, was charged with stealing a watch from the person of Li Ayak, a shopkeeper of Canton.

The complainant was amidst a crowd when he felt his purse touched, and he saw the prisoner in the act of taking his watch. He caught hold of the watch guard, but it broke, leaving a piece in his hand, and the prisoner handed the watch to a confederate. He was seized by complainant and handed over to the police.

Sentenced to three months' hard labour.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Thomas Williams, unemployed seaman, was sent to gaol for two days in default of paying a fine of half a dollar for being drunk and incapable in the street.

NINGPO.

7th June.

Peace with France, the revival of business, and uncommonly good spring crops have put the inhabitants of this department into a better humour than they have been in for years. The wide and populous districts of which Ningpo is the sea port, have suffered for three years past from floods, famine, pestilence, and tempests; and so heavily have these calamities pressed upon the people that, in some districts, the women and children have roamed about the country as beggars, while the men sought employment as farm-hands, or in any other capacity where they might earn their rice. The Prefecture of Yu-yiao suffered most severely from drought and flood. In portions of this district so great has been the destitution that the taxes have been remitted for two years, and subscriptions, with official sanction, have been collected in the more favoured parts of the province for the Yu-yiao sufferers. Upon the successive failures of the cotton crop, some of the farmers tried opium, and finding that the first crop paid well others followed the example, until the region called Sampoh was more than half planted with opium.

In a recent journey through that country I found the outlook very different from what it was two years ago. The spring crops promise an abundant harvest. The beggars have returned to their own houses, the farmers are all busy at work harvesting their wheat, rye, beans, rape, opium, etc., and they seem contented and hopeful. The area devoted to the cultivation of opium is very much less than last year. It is estimated that about one-fourth of the land is now devoted to the opium plant, and the farmers seem determined to banish it from the country, not because it has an injurious effect upon the users of it, but because the growing of it does not pay as well as their usual crops. It makes strong demands upon the fertility of the soil, and the outlay for manure more than eats up additional profit from the crop. The fields of waving grain interspersed with patches of the beautiful poppy made a charming picture for the eye, but when we remembered the wide spread misery caused by that seductive flower, the feelings awakened were only sad.

The tea crop is abundant this year, and the prices asked by the farmers moderate, but they say the buyers are few and cautious. In good seasons there were more than twenty firing and picking establishments in operation here, giving employment to from fifty to sixty thousand persons, men, women, and children. So far as I have been able to find out, not more than ten establishments will be open this year, but the trade seems to be on a surer and more satisfactory basis.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

SHANGHAI.

It is reported among the Chinese that Mr. Tsai, one of the managers of the Kiangnan Arsenal, is likely to take the place of the present incompetent magistrate of the Mixed Court.

A short time ago, a number of Chinese got up bogus Company to fell timber in Formosa and sell it. In consequence of this, the Tao-tai has issued a proclamation forbidding people to have anything to do with the Company.

A twin-screw steam-launch, fifty-six feet long, was landed from the *Glenartney* at the Associated Wharves on the 10th inst. The propellers are very small, but well adapted for working in narrow places. The launch is intended for the Kaiping Mines.

While the *Nan Shen* was steaming up the Huangpu last week on her return from Nanking, she ran into a junk off Boyd's Dock. The junk sustained such injuries that she had to be benched, and the owners have now presented a petition to the Taot'ai, claiming $18,000 for the damage done.

The *Leeyuen* and *Yungching* left Tientsin on the 29th May and proceeded to Korea to bring back to China the soldiers who went over there some time ago. The *Leeyuen* brought back 700 and landed them at Talien-wan Bay. She also brought back some munitions of war.

On the 5th inst. a few Chinese representing the Swatow Guild went on board the I.-C.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Fooksang* and presented Captain Hogg with a triangular silk flag bearing the following inscription in Chinese: "Presented to Captain Hogg as a mark of honour and respect." The flag is of red silk with a white border. After the presentation, a lot of fire crackers were set off and the guests drank future prosperity to Captain Hogg and the *Fooksang*. It will be remembered that Captain Hogg picked up seven men about three weeks ago from a junk near Swatow.

Another case of vending bad dollars was before the Mixed Court on the 9th inst., but it was remanded till the 11th inst. It has been stated that the Chinese money-changers sell bad dollars to silversmiths and others to be melted down, but in the present case no such plea can be urged. On the 8th the police made a raid on a money-changer's shop in Canton Road and succeeded in making a seizure of no less than fourteen bad dollars; they also arrested the agent and the shopkeeper, and seized some imitation Straits Settlements and Japanese five-cent pieces. The imitations were almost perfect, but no silversmith would purchase the dollars, for the simple reason that there is no silver in them at all, though they are heavily electroplated. Anybody buying them would only do so in order to defraud someone else. These dollar imitations bear the date 1884 and were for sale at twenty cents each, with a reduction on taking a large number. The police engaged a man to purchase $50 from an agent of the money-changer. This agent, after a considerable time, took the man to the shop in Canton Road and sold him the dollars. Besides the imitation foreign money the police found a lot of spurious cash! In a previous case that occurred the magistrate inflicted no punishment on the vendors of spurious coins, notwithstanding the protests of Mr. Giles, the British Assessor. On the 11th inst. after hearing the case the Magistrate sentenced the shopman to one year's imprisonment in the chain gang, and the agent to six months. It is quite possible that the Magistrate had the Tao-t'ai's proclamation in his mind when he passed the sentence, and also remembered the trouble he had had before in a similar case. The coins were ordered to be melted down, and the proceeds given to the Sinan Refuge.—*Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

4th June.

From Peking we learn that the Seventh Prince is in favour of Mr. Detring's scheme for railroads in China; therefore Mr. Detring will no doubt meet with the goodwill of the members of the Tsung-li Yamén, having the Seventh Prince, H.E. Li Hung-chang and, no doubt, Her Majesty, with him; we may therefore expect an early period for laying the railroad from here to Tung-chow.

Our Chinese friends have it, that on Mr. Detring's return from Peking that this gentleman with our new acting, Customs Taotai will set to and prepare the revision and specialities of the lately concluded Franco-Chinese treaty. It is said that there is to be no duty charged on imports into those three provinces opened by China to France; for Chinese goods into Tonquin a very moderate duty, both sides not to exceed 5 per cent; all nations alike are to have the privileges granted to France; no doubt France will grant the same at Tonquin, in order to facilitate trade, especially for Yunnan. So much only is known at present.

Wu Ta Ching arrived to-day at noon and H.E. Li Hung-chang went outside the suburbs to meet him. Their meeting was very cordial. He lodges in the Ta Ma Mooon.

To-day Taotai Sheng Hung-shun took official charge of the seals of the Customs Taotai here, and no doubt he will endeavour to follow the steps of his predecessor, who is now compelled by ill health to retire from official life; he was very much liked by Chinese and foreigners alike, and to his energy is due the new road from the foreign settlement to the Viceroy's yamen; over 200 jinrickshas ply on it, and our Chinese now enjoy a ride for 10 cents on it, a distance of 4 miles; besides the wheelbarrows find it very easy to convey goods to and fro at a cheaper rate; all this is out of wharfage dues, now payable by Chinese and foreigners; formerly only foreigners paid.

Chou Fu, the Customs Tao-t'ai at this port, has vacated his post, and has been succeeded by Shêng Ta-jên, Chief Superintendent of the Chinese Imperial Telegraphs. The retiring Tao-t'ai has won the respect and confidence of all classes, both Chinese and foreigners, for his able and progressive policy. We are indebted to him for the good roads leading from the Yamén to the foreign Settlement, and we all hope he may soon enter public life again. He retires at present on sick leave.

I hear that Ma Kien-chung's brother has joined an expectant Tao-t'ai in Shan-tung to open up a lead and silver mine in that province.

The rumours that have lately been written down to Shanghai about Mr. G. Detring are without foundation.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

To-day at 10 a.m. H.E. Count di Luca, the Italian Minister, paid a visit to H.E. Li Hung-chang; it is said that Count di Luca goes *viâ* Chefoo to Korea to make a treaty between that government and his, and Mr. Rehders accompanies H.E. Count di Luca to Korea.

To-day Sheng Taotai officially notified having taken charge of the Customs Taotai duties and is only acting; the former has received three months' leave to recover his health but he has again petitioned for permission to be allowed to retire altogether.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

BURNING OF THE ITALIAN BARQUE "PROSPERITA" AT SINGAPORE.

The *Straits Times* says:—At about ten o'clock a.m. on the 8th inst., it was noticed that the Italian barque *Prosperita*, lying in the roads with 300 tons of cargo on board, and ready to set out on the morrow for Penang, was on fire. Smoke was issuing from the after part of the vessel in huge white clouds. There seems to have been some delay in sending help to the burning vessel, for it was not till nearly twelve o'clock that the signal was noted on Fort Canning flagstaff. Then a police contingent set out for the vessel which had been towed by the Master-Attendant's launch and that of Messrs. McAlister & Co. to just off Tanjong Katong. Then the *Pegasus* fired six shots into her, just below waterline, in order to scuttle her. A party of bluejackets from the *Pegasus* and the *Zephyr* went on board and took the direction of affairs, working with that energy for which the British tar is unequalled. The fire was confined to the after part of the vessel, and by using the pumps and hose from the *Pegasus*, and also flinging into the cabin buckets of water, the flames were early got under. The fire was at first almost entirely confined to the cabin and store room, which were [illegible] out by the devouring element. At [illegible] the men-of-war's party was working [illegible] aft, while the Italian c[illegible] were su[illegible] lending a hand forward. But then all danger had passed away, and the vessel was visibly settling down at the stern. The mizzen-mast had to be secured as that was going overboard. At the hour just mentioned, the Master-Attendant, who had returned from an inspection of the lighthouses, came on board, but there was no occasion for additional hands, as all that could be done had been done. At nine o'clock in the evening, the fire burst out in a fitful glare; but the gallant watchers from the *Pegasus* promptly extinguished it. Half an hour afterwards, the vessel slowly settled, and next morning she was awash at high water. A survey has been held, and we believe that operations for plugging the shot holes and raising her will be commenced at once.

The fire originated in this wise. At a little after nine o'clock a.m. on the 8th inst. the cook went into the store room with a lighted candle to get some rum. He had not been in a minute when the captain, who was in the cabin, heard an explosion, and found that the rum had ignited. The cook rushed up looking like a sheet of living flame and jumped overboard, but he was got up on deck, and found to be so badly burned that he had to be sent to the hospital. All efforts to extinguish the fire proved useless, as it had got hold of the cabin and caught part of the cargo. The cargo consisted of 300 tons of sago flour and some hide, which the *Prosperita* had taken in for Penang, where she was to fill up for London. She was to have left on the 9th inst. with her cargo. The consignees of the *Prosperita* are Messrs. Boustead & Co. The cargo is fully insured, and we believe the vessel is also covered by insurance. The highest possible praise is due to Captain Bickford, of H.M's *Pegasus*, and his tars, for their splendid exertions in working the hose on the burning ship, and extinguishing the flame. If it had not been for them assuming the direction of affairs the vessel would have been a total loss. The barque has since been successfully raised and will be docked.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 18th June.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/3½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/3⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9⅜

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.68
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.76

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—122 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$550 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$66 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,400 per share.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 135 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$190 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$92 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$340 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$61 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—58 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$42 per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—27½ dis. nominal.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—10 per cent. discount.

Douglas Steamship Company's Shares—Par, nominal.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$84 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$145 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—114 per cent. premium.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—nominal.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$89 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$140 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$100 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$100 per share.

Selangor Tin Mining Company—$300 per share.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 35 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—1 per cent. pm.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following settlements are taken from Messrs. STEEL & LAMKE'S Freight Circular:—

Marie Louise—German bark, 914 tons, to London and Hamburg, private terms.

Forest King—British ship, 1,609 tons, to San Francisco, private terms.

Spartan—American bark, 749 tons, to San Francisco, gold $4,500 in full.

Printemps—French bark, 357 tons, Gorontalo and Macassar to one port Holland, £1,200 in full.

Reporter—American ship, 1,350 tons, Manila to Liverpool, private terms.

Loong Wha—British bark, 374 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin, $1,800 in full, 15 lay days.

Anton Gunther—German bark, 441 tons, to Chefoo, $2.00 per ton of coal, Keelung to Hongkong, $1.50 per ton of coal.

Cassandra—German steamer, 1,007 tons, to Saigon and back, $4,600 in full, 15 lay days; Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 11 cents per picul, 9 lay days.

Ocean—British steamer, 1,039 tons, to Saigon and back, $4,600 in full, 15 lay days; Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 11½ cents per picul, 9 lay days.

Silk—British steamer, 1,510 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 10½ cents per picul, 12 lay days.

Franklin—British steamer, 787 tons, to Saigon, $1,500 in full, 8 lay days.

Cairngorm—British steamer, 1,166 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, $4,300 in full, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 11 cents per picul, 10 lay days.

Massalia—German steamer, 1,262 tons, Mantung to Hongkong, $4,500 in full, 12 lay days.

Fidelio—German steamer, 853 tons, to Quanga and back via Touron, $3,220 in full, 14 lay days.

Horseguards—British steamer, 696 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 25 cents per picul, 12 lay days.

Hesperia—British steamer, 1,645 tons, Nagasaki to Hongkong, $1.50 per ton.

Lido—British steamer, 820 tons, monthly charter, three months, private terms.

Kremlin—British steamer, 787 tons, monthly charter, three months, private terms.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FARNHAM & CO.'S REGISTER.)

June 18th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.900
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.972
Barometer—6 P.M.	29.938
Thermometer—9 A.M.	85
Thermometer—1 P.M.	84
Thermometer—6 P.M.	85
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—6 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—Minimum	85
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	82

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

19TH TO 25TH JUNE, 1884.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Th.	19	m 5 23	3 6	0 6 a	0 2
		6 18 a	3 1	11 18 a	0 4
F.	20	m 6 18	4 4	1 3 a	−0 7
		7 50 a	3 2	m 0 9	0 6
Sat.	21	m 6 57	4 10	1 18 a	−1 3
		m 8 29 a	3 8	m 0 48	0 7
S.	22	m 7 41	4 4	2 50 a	−1 9
		9 24 a	3 4		
M.	23	m 8 24	4 8	m 1 49	0 7
		10 15 a	3 5	3 57 a	−2 3
Tu.	24	m 9 10	4 10	m 2 38	0 8
		11 8 a	3 6	4 23 a	−2 3
W.	25	m 9 51	4 8	m 3 25	−1 3
		11 49 a	3 5	5 8 a	−2 2

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 2.596 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 3.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (−) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

16th June, 1884.
at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	29.74	82.1	80	W	1	o	—
Amoy	29.73	77.9	76	W	4	or	—
Foochow	29.76	74.0	88	NNW	2	or	—
Shanghai	29.71	73.0	81	NE	3	c	—
Nagasaki	29.61	—	—	SW	1	—	—
Wladivostock	29.89	65.6	—	SW	2	c	—

18th June, 1884.
at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to sea level 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.95	76	—	WSW	1	b	—
Hongkong	29.76	82.2	83	SE	3	o	1.25
Amoy	29.73	80.0	91	SW	3	o	0.40
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.74	72.0	94	—	0	c	—
Nagasaki	29.97	—	—	SW	1	—	—
Wladivostock	29.79	56.0	—	SW	2	c	—

☞ The Barometer has fallen in the North. Gradients indicate fresh S.W. winds. The Temperature has risen.

A form for entering Typhoon Logs is issued from the Hongkong Observatory. It has been approved by the Chamber of Commerce and may be had on application to the Harbour Office.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 18th June, 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day. at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.78	29.72
Temperature	82.4	82.2	85.0
Humidity	80	83	82
Direction of wind	W.	S.W.	S.W.
Force of wind	1	3	0
Weather	O.	O.	O.
Rain	—	1.25	—

W DOBERCK,

Hongkong Observatory, 18th June, 1884.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE PO LEUNG-KUK AND EMIGRATION.

The *Government Gazette* of the 7th instant contained the names of the Chinese gentlemen elected as the Committee of the Po Leung-kuk (Society for the Protection of Women and Children) for the year 1884-85. It may be useful to consider what this society is and what it has done. In 1878 great excitement was caused amongst the Chinese community by the crusade instituted by Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALE against what he called slavery, and what others styled domestic servitude. A memorial was presented to Governor Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY in which permission was sought for the formation of an "association for suppressing kidnapping and traffic in human beings," but the memorialists did not propose to interfere, as afterwards appeared, with domestic servitude, but only with what, according to Chinese ideas, are abuses of that system, and with the practice of kidnapping. On the suggestion of the Governor a meeting of a "Kidnapping Commission" was held to consider the subject, at which there were present Dr. EITEL, Acting Inspector of Schools; Mr. FRANCIS, Acting Police Magistrate; Mr. CREAGH, Acting Police Magistrate; Mr. FUNG MING SHAN, Mr. SHI SHANG-KAI, and Mr. TSE TAT-SHING. The published minutes state that "the magistrates present, feeling satisfied that there was good *raison d'être* for some special organisation to oppose this systematised sale of women and children for unlawful purposes, pointed out to the Chinese members of the meeting that one great difficulty the Government formerly met in dealing with such cases was the question what to do with women and children, found to have been unlawfully sold or kidnapped, how to restore them to their lawful guardians in the interior of China, how to provide for them in case such women or children had been actually sold by their very guardians, who, if the woman or child in question were restored to them, would but seek another purchaser, how to prevent such women and children being sold again by their guardians or friends, how to deal with persons absolutely friendless, &c. To these observations the Chinese present at the meeting replied that they were prepared to undertake this duty and overcome these very difficulties by means of an organized Society for the Protection of Women and Children, which would employ trustworthy detectives to ascertain the family relations of any kidnapped person, which would see to such persons being restored to their families upon guarantee being given for proper treatment, which in cases where restoration would not be advisable or where in the absence of relations and friends it was impossible, would take charge of such kidnapped persons, maintain them, and eventually see them respectably married." In the meantime Sir JOHN SMALE continued his crusade, and in October, 1879, a petition was presented to the Governor in which it was represented that a statement of the Chief Justice that buying and selling girls for domestic servitude was an indictable offence had put all Chinese residents of Hongkong in a state of extreme terror, and praying that "in applying the provisions of the law to the Chinese practice of buying sons for purposes of adoption and girls for domestic servitude a point be stretched in dealing with the case." Practically the Government acceded to this prayer, for no measures were taken to suppress domestic servitude, nor were any, we believe, ever contemplated, notwithstanding the representations of the Chief Justice. The previous petition, for permission to form a society for the protection of women and children, was referred home, and on the 24th June, 1880, the Committee were informed that the Secretary of State had approved of the formation of the proposed society, its rules and organization to be made known to and approved by the Colonial Government in order to obtain official recognition. The rules were accordingly submitted, and on the 5th August, 1882, were approved by

made against the compradore of the *Posang* the questions were chiefly directed to that. Captain Drage said the compradore's duty was to look after the passengers, and that he had fifteen men to assist him; he was paid $80 per month for looking after the cargoand passengers. The chief officer had been in Court, but had left to hunt up some witnesses, we believe, so that when the Magistrate called for him he was absent. The prisoners were remanded till the 16th inst. The charge against the compradore is made by a mandarin who was a passenger by the *Posang*. He had a despatch sent through the Taotai, a translation of which was produced by Captain Drage, who said it was private and would not allow reporters to copy it. We understand the mandarin had Tls. 3,000 in sycee, for transmission to Peking, and he alleges that, after the passengers had gone ashore he sent one of his servants, a soldier, on board again to look after his baggage and treasure; and he was informed by the soldier that he saw some of the crew carrying off the sycee from the cabin which had been occupied by the mandarin, and that the compradore would not allow him to go near it. The compradore was not at Court on the 13th but Captain Drage said the company would give security for his appearance at the Court on the 13th inst.—*Courier.*

THE DEFENCE OF CHINA.

IMPORTANT MEMORIAL AND DECREE.

REQUISITION OF TEN MILLION TAELS.

Chang P'ei-lun, Assistant Commissioner for the Coast-defence of Fukien, has memorialised the Emperor as follows:—Considering the present state of the coast defences it is of imperative importance that the marines of the seven seaboard provinces should be all transported by steam vessels. Now Western nations are improving their armaments day by day, and producing guns and ships on the very newest models. Their intention is nothing less than to take the whole of Asia. Even if we try our utmost to adopt and manufacture the guns and ships of the west, we are still unable to ensure our ability to risk a stand-up fight with success. In case we remain as we are, we shall not have the slightest chance of resisting any encroachments that may be made upon us. Our coast stretches to the east as far as Ting-tien, at a port called Ching-chow, and to the south as far as Hainan and Lienchow. The English have seized on Hongkong, the Russians have taken Vladivostok, the Japanese have annexed Liuchiu, and the French are in possession of Annam. All the defensible positions on the coast are at the mercy of foreign nations; how, then, can we protect the wide stretch of sea with the armaments we now possess, and how can we keep off an enemy by stationing men on shore? In acting as we do, we have to be constantly on the move, while our foes can concentrate their attacks upon any point they please. Now Ting Fu-t'ai proposed that the Naval Department should be administered by three commanders, one for each *yang*; but the Viceroys Li, Tso, and Shên Pao-chên all considered that the naval force ought to be placed under one supreme officer, who should command it as one body, and Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, tendered the same advice to the Tsung-li Yamên. I find, from my foreign experience, that in western countries there is a Naval Department, or Admiralty, which controls all naval affairs and forces. In our country, if we desire to place our navy on an efficient footing, the necessary expenditure would be about Tls. 10,000,000, with some hundred millions as a reserve fund. But since the Rebellion our Treasury has been by no means full, and the people have not been wealthy. The Customs, even during times of peace, bring in but little revenue, while in times of trouble they detain what they collect, for defensive measures. Now there are four things that are essential for a good navy: advantageous positions for stationing [ships and marines]; ability on the part of seamen and officers; good material, and good workmanship. But we have not the funds necessary to carry out these desiderata. His Majesty has been most magnanimous in his treatment of foreigners; and if they were only contented with their lot there would be but little difficulty in our seas. But no sooner was the Tientsin [massacre] difficulty settled with France, than the Margary trouble arose; before that was set at rest, the Russians sought opportunity to make a disturbance, and then the Franco-Annamese Question harassed the State. I therefore humbly pray that a High officer may be appointed to take the supreme control of naval matters in China, and a force placed on board steamers to protect the seven provinces. These provinces ought certainly to be able to support this force, which will furnish them with sufficient protection.

The Imperial Decree replies that, the above Memorial having been considered, the Viceroys Li Hung-chang and Tseng Kuo-ch'uan will be appointed to deliberate and report. —*N. C. Herald*

THE INDO-CHINA CO.'S NEW STEAMER "YUEN WO."

A new steamer, the *Yuen Wo*, has been added to the already large fleet of the Indo-China Company. The *Yuen Wo* is built of steel and has two pole masts. Her dimensions are:—

	Feet.	Inches.
Length over all	230	9
Length between perpendiculars	273	6
Depth of lower hold	12	8
Height between main & passenger decks	8	6
Height between passenger & awning decks	7	0
Beam	40	6
Beam outside guards	50	6
Tonnage	2,000	

She has three decks; the main one is steel, the passenger and awning decks are wood, but the former has steel frames. On the awning deck are the captain's, engineers', and officers' cabins, and the wheel-house. The steering apparatus is on this deck as are her four boats and three long skylights. The steering gear is so contrived that it can be worked either by hand or steam from the wheelhouse or amidships. The cabins are airy and commodious, and over the whole awnings are to be spread, thus making a pleasant promenade deck. On the passenger deck are the cabins for the passengers. Forward is a spacious saloon with cabins on both sides capable of accommodating ten first class passengers. The panels of the saloon are painted white, while the styles are of polished teakwood surmounted with gilt mouldings with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s house flag embossed on them. The table and sideboard are also of polished teakwood, while the latter has an electro-plated rail round it and a gilt mirror behind it. The pantry is abaft of the saloon. Abaft of this again are the second class cabins and saloon for eight passengers. There are also 40 Chinese state-rooms amidships and 160 bunks for steerage passengers aft, while the galleys are capacious. The crew live on the main deck. There are four broad staircases to each of the decks, while several large ventilators supply air to the different parts of the ship. The *Yuen Wo* is fitted with a steam windlas and capstan forward and a hand capstan aft. The guards, naturally being outside the hull, afford means of getting from one end of the vessel to the other, and enabled the builders to bring the cargo rooms out to the sides of the hull. There are four cargo ports on each side of the ship, and four hatchways on the main deck. The *Yuen Wo* has twin screws and a pair of direct acting compound surface condensing engines, the cylinders of which are 25 inches and 50 inches respectively, with a stroke of 36 inches. Each engine is 104 horse-power nominal, and both are capable of working up to nearly 1,000. Link expansion gear is employed to cut off at 4 inches of the stroke. There are two double ended steel boilers, 12 feet 4 inches diameter and 16 feet 6 inches long with two steam domes, the working pressure being 100lbs. to the square inch. Each boiler has six furnaces, and steam starting gear is attached to the engines. Connected with the wheel-house and engine room is Chadburn's patent reply telegraph. The vessel has been built by Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., Shanghai, at their lower dock under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Dick, superintendent boiler-maker, and Mr. Black, foreman shipwright. The keel blocks were laid last September and the vessel will be ready to hand over to the Indo-China Company at the end of this month. From the time the last of the machinery was landed at Shanghai till the 11th inst. was only two months, and in this short time the engines have been put together and are now ready for working. In honour of the floating of the vessel, Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co. invited a number of gentlemen to witness the event. Among those present we noticed Messrs. Paterson, Myburgh, Rice, Riach, Grant, Daly, G. Buchanan, Sharp, Cain, J. Wilson, D. Wilson, D. Buchanan, Robertson, Wickham, Black, Cranston, Prentice, and Captains Drage, Power, Young and Davis. Soon after three p.m. the customary bottle of champagne was attached to the bow of the steamer, and Captain Drage's little daughter performed the naming ceremony, after which the guests retired to a building on the dock premises and drank the prosperity of the ship and the builders. The *Yuen Wo* is the largest merchant steamer that has been built in the East, and does her builders great credit.—*N. C. Herald.*

IN H.B.M'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, 9th June.

BEFORE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE RENNIE, CHIEF JUSTICE.

THE CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST MR. B. D. BENJAMIN.

Benjamin David Benjamin surrendered to his recognizances to take his trial on a charge of having defrauded the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The accused was indicted on six counts, the general effect of the charge being that he, having been entrusted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as agent or warehouseman of the said Corporation with certain chattels, to wit, ten thousand cases of kerosene oil, for safe custody and for the special purpose of keeping the same for the said Corporation, and without any authority to sell, negotiate, transfer, or pledge the same, did, between the 22nd day of September, 1883, and the present day, without any authority from the said Corporation, and in violation of good faith and contrary to the object and purpose for which the said chattels had been entrusted to him, sell or convert to his own use or benefit the said chattels or some part of them or the proceeds of the same or some part thereof.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted for the Crown, and was assisted by Mr. A. Myburgh, who appeared on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr. R. E. Wainewright conducted the defence.

The Jurors were Messrs. J. I. Miller, A. C. Westall, A. Algar, W. Cance, and J. L. Maclean.

The Crown Advocate, in opening the case, said the charge was laid under the Act 24 and 25 Vic. c. 96. Having explained the different counts he proceeded:—The offence with which the accused is charged is not an offence at common law; it is an offence which has been created by statute to do away with evils which grew up in the course of trade, when the intercourse in matters of trade became much more common, and the business transacted much more complicated. At common law, the prisoner would not have been guilty of any offence of which the criminal law could have taken cognisance. It will be proved to you in evidence, I am instructed, that the goods in question were at one time hypothecated to the Comptoir D'Escompte, and that the agent of the accused in hypothecating them was Mr. Toeg, who will be called here to give his evidence. It appears that there is an objection on the part of the banks to give credit upon goods that are stored in the godowns of the persons to whom these goods belong. These goods, it appears, belonged to Mr. Benjamin, and Mr. Benjamin applied to Mr. Toeg to enable him to obtain an advance upon the goods from the bank, first from the Comptoir D'Escompte and subsequently, when the Comptoir D'Escompte called in the loan, to obtain a loan upon these goods and other goods from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The objection which the banks have is no doubt founded upon the old state of the law, that if a man has his own goods in his own possession, no matter what lien there may be upon them, and no matter what engagements he may be under in regard to them, it was impossible for him to steal them because in order to steal anything it was necessary that a man should take the goods stolen out of the custody of somebody else. But the law has provided against cases such as the present by the two sections of the Act to which I have referred. If you find that the accused had this oil committed to him by the Bank without any authority to sell or pledge it, and if you find that he did sell or pledge it without authority, then you will find him guilty. If also, without any regard to what authority may be given to him, you find that what he did was with intent to defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, then you will also find him guilty. The witnesses that will be called will be Mr. Toeg, who will tell you the circumstances under which the oil was hypothecated to the Bank, and will also give you an account of some conversations which he had with the accused; and it will be for you to say how far these conversations indicate that the accused knew what was being done—whether he had ordered what had been done, whether he had ordered these goods to be sold, and whether after these goods had been sold, he appropriated the proceeds of them to his own use; or whether these goods or the proceeds of the goods were with his knowledge and connivance appropriated to his use. It does not matter whether he himself was the active agent in the matter or whether he employed any person else. It will be shown to you that he had in his service a Mr. Moncrieff, and it will probably be alleged that what was done was done by Mr. Moncrieff. It will be shown to you that the goods were at a certain time in the godown, that they are not in the godown, and that they have not been properly accounted for. Now, when goods are committed to a man for safe keeping, and at a certain time it is found that these goods are no longer in his keeping, and that he has had no authority to part with them, there is an inference to be drawn from it, that unless he can in some way account for them he has misappropriated them. You will then consider the account that may be given of the way in which these goods have been disposed of, and whether it is consistent with the total ignorance of the prisoner of what had been done. You will hear also the evidence of the conversations that have been had with the prisoner by Mr. Toeg, Mr. Gubbay, and Mr. Moore, and you will then say whether, taken with the surrounding circumstances, they indicate on the part of the accused a guilty knowledge of what was being done with the goods. If you find that it is capable of two interpretations, you will give the statements that interpretation which as sensible men of business in the ordinary course of affairs in life you would give to these statements. If there is a doubt, you will of course give the prisoner the benefit of it; but that doubt must be a reasonable doubt. It is not, of course, sufficient to say that it was possible that the goods were taken away without the knowledge of the prisoner. That is not sufficient. You will take the whole evidence, from beginning to end, and on the whole evidence you will make up your minds whether the prisoner has committed the offence which is charged against him, and that is that he converted them without the authority from the Bank, by whom they were committed to his care.

Raymond Elias Toeg was the first witness called, and the Crown Advocate, producing a Consulate certificate that Benjamin David Benjamin was registered as a British subject, proposed to prove by the witness in the box that the person there referred to was the prisoner, and this, he submitted, would be sufficient proof of nationality.

His Lordship held that there was no occasion to give evidence on this point at all, the fact of the prisoner appearing and not objecting to the jurisdiction being in itself sufficient.

Mr. Toeg was questioned as to his own nationality and stated that he was born in Bagdad and was originally a Turkish subject. He had been registered at the Consulate as a British subject, but registration was refused to him now. The witness then gave evidence as to the obtaining of a loan in his own name for Mr. Benjamin, on a godown order endorsed as follows—"Held to the order of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, p. p. B. D. Benjamin, A. L. M. Moncrieff." Mr. Moncrieff was the godown agent employed by Mr. Benjamin. Witness believed Moncrieff was still in Benjamin's service, but he had disappeared. Witness had not seen him in Shanghai since the 12th or 13th of last month. There were other goods, on which there were similar warrants, all of them made out by Mr. Moncrieff. Altogether there were 52,000 cases of oil and some lead. Mr. Benjamin saw the document in question. Witness did not know what had become of the oil mentioned in it. When oil belonging to Mr. Benjamin, and stored at Mr. Benjamin's godowns, on which he had obtained a loan from the Bank was disposed of in the ordinary course of business, Mr. Moncrieff used to go to Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Benjamin used to instruct him to sell; then when he sold any oil he would get the money and witness would go to the Bank and pay them the money and get a release for the oil. Witness knew Mr. Moncrieff acted under instructions. Neither Benjamin nor Moncrieff had accounted for these 10,000 cases. They were not in the godown now; could not swear whether they were in the godowns when he obtained the loan, but he believed they were. Witness was present on several occasions when Moncrieff went to Benjamin to speak about the sale of the oil. Witness had had conversations with Benjamin about the oil being missing. The Bank was pressing him to square off the loan, and he found there were about 15,000 cases left unsold. He went to Moncrieff every day, every hour, telling him to sell the oil as the Bank wanted him to square the account. The interest was not being paid. One evening about the end of April, Moncrieff came to witness and said Mr. Benjamin wanted to see him. He went with Moncrieff and they saw Benjamin alone in his room. Benjamin said he had sold the oil, and he was sorry he had done it, that he was pressed by a bank—witness believed it was the Agra Bank—for interest to the end of the year. He said when he asked Moncrieff to sell the oil, he told him that the Agra Bank would let him have the money again at the end of the year. He said it was much more before than it was now, and he had tried to get it back.

His Lordship—He said what was more?

Witness—The oil money—the amount that he took away. The proceeds of the oil that he had taken away had been more than it was at the moment when he spoke.

His Lordship intimated that he did not understand what the witness meant.

Witness—He said he had sold oil for about Tls. 18,000 or Tls. 20,000 and now there was only about Tls. 12,000 left. He had paid Tls. 8,000 of it.

His Lordship—What had become of the rest of the money?

Witness—He had taken it.

His Lordship—What had been done with the Tls. 12,000?

Witness—He was deficient to the extent of Tls. 12,000. He said he hoped in a short time he would be able to pay up the balance. He said he had paid me Tls. 8,000, to pay to the Hongkong Bank. It was on two or three occasions, I believe—Tls. 2,000 or Tls. 3,000 at a time—for me to release so many cases.

His Lordship said he did not understand what the witness meant. He hoped the jury understood it.

One juryman thought the witness's meaning was clear, but others shook their heads.

The Crown Advocate explained the witness's meaning to be that the accused had admitted having sold oil which had been hypothecated to the Bank, without accounting for it to the Bank, to the value of Tls. 18,000 or Tls. 20,000, but that he had subsequently paid to the Bank through witness Tls. 8,000, thus releasing oil which, as a matter of fact, had been sold before being released, to the value of Tls. 8,000, leaving a balance of the Tls. 12,000 for which oil had been sold and not accounted for to the bank.

Examination continued—This was the only interview he had with Benjamin about the oil being missing. About a fortnight previously he had a conversation with him about the sale of the soil. Witness tried to sell the oil. He went to Messrs. Lewis and Hopkins and they told him they had made an offer at Tls. 1.38 for the whole lot—forty or fifty thousand cases. He went to Moncrieff and asked him if he had received the offer and he said yes. This was in the presence of Mr. Benjamin. Witness said, "Why don't you sell it? It is a good offer and a fair offer." He did not reply. Witness then asked Benjamin whether the offer had been submitted to him, and he said, "Yes, but I thought the market would go up, and I did not allow him to sell." This was in the beginning of April. When he went to see Benjamin at the end of April he knew the oil was missing. At the preliminary examination he did not tell about Mr. Moncrieff coming to him and his going to see Mr. Benjamin because when he went to Mr. Myburgh's office he was going to tell him and Mr. Myburgh stopped him, saying "What Moncrieff said to you is not evidence. You need not say anything about that."

Cross-examined by Mr. Wainewright the witness refused to answer certain questions as to his going to Shaw's godowns last week and forcibly taking the keys of one godown, and the Crown Advocate objected to the question on the ground that it referred to something which was the subject of a criminal charge still pending, but Mr. Wainwright said he was unaware of any such charge. Witness said that what he did on the occasion referred to was in reference to his own property, but declined to say anything more about it. In answer to further questions he said that when Mr. Moncrieff disappeared, the second day, he got a letter by the post office, handing him two delivery orders, written by Mr. Moncrieff, and handing two native orders for Tls. 480 to release 400 cases of oil out of that warrant, and which he paid to the bank. He had from time to time received other sums from Moncrieff on account of oil; but he believed they did not refer to this 10,000 cases, because he used to write "to clear from such and such warrant so many cases." On the court adjourning the witness was asked to bring in the afternoon the papers he had received from Mr. Moncrieff, but on the court re-assembling he said he had not looked for them. In further cross-examination he said all the oil except that under this particular warrant had been accounted for, and he believed there was no other warrant now. He knew that Moncrieff was buying and selling things on his own account. The Bank had refused to transfer 264 shares belonging to witness; they told him to work off the loan first and then they would transfer the shares. At that time his securities, exclusive of the shares, were supposed to be more than his indebtedness. He had an account with Benjamin apart from this transaction which was not squared up; he believed Benjamin owed him something. He was not the real prosecutor in this case; the Bank was the prosecutor. He did not tell the Bank to take this step; they asked him what to do, and he said "do what you think best. He did not remember telling the Bank he wanted Mr. Moncrieff and Mr. Benjamin arrested, but he told them they were going to run away, and one did run away.

By the Jury—Witness received no consideration, directly or indirectly, for his services to the prisoner in respect to these loans; what he had done he did simply to oblige him. He had acted as broker for Benjamin, and of course he did not do it for nothing.

Mr. Balfour, Acting Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, gave evidence as to the advance on the oil and as to the cases being missing.

Cross-examined the witness said that when the loan was made no steps were taken by the Bank to ascertain that the oil was in the godowns. About the end of November it was discovered that the Bank had rather less security than was supposed, in the shape of 200 chests of opium, which would be worth about Tls. 30,000.

Mr. Wainewright—Towards the end of December you bought a draft of Mr. Benjamin, did you not, on Hongkong, for a rather large amount? Witness—Yes.

How much?—$1,058,495.14.

The security you took for that was bank shares, was it not?—Yes.

Which were sent down to Hongkong at 30 days?—Yes, I believe so.

And a considerable portion of the money was to take up drafts, or at least to pay for shares which had been sent up from Hongkong, or drafts which could not be met?—The Hongkong people had drawn on the people of Shanghai with respect to shares, the drafts for which could not be taken up, and they paid back the amount under a credit.

Do you know what the rate was for the drafts in Hongkong?—I do not know.

Do you think it was 73¾?—I do not know what the rate was. I have nothing to do with bills.

The witness, further cross-examined, said the Shanghai branch of the Bank sent accounts to Hongkong once a month, showing what the overdrafts were, what securities were held against them, and the market value. Witness could not tell, without looking at the register, how many shares Mr. Benjamin held last year; but he was certainly at one time the largest shareholder. The amount which Mr. Benjamin paid to the Bank in interest last year was Tls. 29,019.21. The securities which the bank held on the 31st December were not sufficient to cover the overdraft; but witness could not say what the deficiency was.

Reuben Aaron Gubbay was the next witness. He gave evidence to the effect that, after a conversation in private business, he spoke to Benjamin about the rumour of the oil being missing, when Benjamin said he intended to return the money, but the banks stopped his drawing; he never intended to swindle any one. In cross-examination the witness admitted having said that if he saw Mr. Benjamin sliced up like beef he would not have pity on him. In re-examination he said the private business on which he spoke to Benjamin was this—he gave Benjamin a promissory note for Tls. 5,000 as margin on shares, and when he wanted to take back the shares and asked him for the promissory note Benjamin told him he had given it to the Hongkong Bank for margin of shares he had on witness's account.

Louis Moore, auctioneer, was then called. He said he had a conversation with Benjamin in his office on the 7th or 8th May. As far as he could recollect he asked Benjamin "What is all this I hear?"—meaning the rumour outside,—and he replied that he told Moncrieff he must have money from him, which he intended to pay back shortly; but he was unable to pay back the whole amount on account of the depreciation of shares. Benjamin said he had paid back a certain amount—between Tls. 7,000 and Tls. 8,000.

Cross-examined, the witness said Mr. Jamieson was present at the conversation. The word oil was not mentioned, to the best of his belief. As far as he recollected, Mr. Jamieson left a very short time before him.

Li Shao-pung, the godown keeper, gave evidence as to the oil in the godown. Of the 10,000 cases in question the whole, with the exception of 98 cases, of which 92 were empty, had been delivered to four different Chinese houses on orders signed by Moncrieff.

In cross-examination the witness said that before Moncrieff went away Benjamin never gave witness any orders. Last Wednesday Mr. Toeg came to the godowns with an order from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but the witness told him he could not deliver the cargo without Benjamin's signature. Mr. Toeg, who had a number of coolies with him, then forcibly took away 233 cases full, besides 203 empty. Of this number six cases full and 92 cases empty belonged to the warrant for the 10,000 cases. He broke into godown F next day and took away about 520 cases besides some empty.

Halel Joseph Abraham, who had been overseer at the godowns, gave evidence as to a conversation with Benjamin in which he told him there had been a heavy delivery of oil, and Benjamin told him not to mention it outside.

Cross-examined—More than once he had told Benjamin there had been a heavy delivery, and Benjamin had told him to say nothing about it, because the market would be going down.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Wainewright, in opening the case for the defence, said he would call two witnesses, one of whom would give his version of the conversation which had been deposed to by Mr. Moore. The other witness would be Mr. Benjamin's confidential clerk during last year, who would be able to depose to certain facts which throw light on the case. Of course he was unable to call any evidence to contradict the evidence of Mr. Gubbay and Mr. Toeg, because in one case no one else was present, and in the other he was unable to obtain the attendance of Mr. Moncrieff, who was present; he wished he could.

William Black Jamieson, sharebroker, said he was present at a conversation which took place between Mr. Moore and Mr. Benjamin on the subject matter of this charge. He did not remember the exact date, but it was about three weeks or a month ago. The conversation took place in Mr. Benjamin's office, and the only persons present were Mr. Benjamin, Mr. Moore, and himself. There had been some rumours in the Settlement about some trouble about kerosine oil in Shaw's Godowns being short, and in the course of the conversation Benjamin said that towards the end of December he had been a little short of money, and he asked Moncrieff if he could help him. Moncrieff told him that he had Tls. 18,000 in his possession, and Benjamin said to him, "If you can let me have it for two or three days I will pay it you back as soon as the banks open." At the beginning of the year the payment was put off for a little time, till Benjamin could no longer draw on his accounts. When Benjamin found he could not do that, he made every effort to borrow as much money as he could to pay him otherwise, and he paid him back Tls. 11,000, leaving a balance of about Tls. 7,000. Benjamin said he was quite prepared to pay up and square the account, as he had securities for Tls. 5,000, and the balance he could easily get some of his friends to square. Benjamin did not use exactly the same language as witness used; but that was as nearly as possible what he said. Benjamin did not speak English very correctly. As far as witness remembered, nothing was said about oil. Benjamin did not say anything about where the money came from that he got from Moncrieff, and neither witness nor Mr. Moore asked Benjamin where the money came from, or whether there was anything wrong about it. Benjamin did not convey to witness the impression that he knew there was anything wrong about the money when he took it. Witness knew that Moncrieff was doing business on his own account last year. Witness knew about the shares which came from Hongkong towards the end of last December and which were sent back. The rate in Hongkong at the time, 30 days' sight, was 73¾. From here to Hongkong it was 72, 30 days' sight.

Cross-examined witness said he did not know how Moncrieff stood to Benjamin but the money referred to was something Benjamin was to pay back to Moncrieff, and witness understood he had repaid him Tls. 11,000.

David Hai Silas, broker, said that last year he was clerk to Mr. Benjamin; he was his brother-in-law. Benjamin took no active part in the management of the godowns and never signed any delivery orders. Witness knew Moncrieff did business on his own account. At the end of last year Moncrieff was indebted to Benjamin to the extent of Tls. 20,000 or Tls. 24,000. Benjamin told Moncrieff he wanted some of the money, and Moncrieff said he would let him have whatever he could. Witness had no personal knowledge whether Moncrieff paid anything but had heard that he had done so. Benjamin had accounts at all the banks, but none so large as that at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Wainewright then put into the witness's hands the following letters addressed by the Shanghai manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Mr. Benjamin, and marked private. The witness said he had read them before, to Mr. Benjamin, and he could swear to the signatures:—

17th July, 1883.

You kindly offered me some money the other day and I shall now be much obliged if you can send me 1 lac to-day. I am very hard up.

16th August, 1883.

If you will remember, the verbal arrangement we came to some time ago was that you would always keep your account covered by some sort of security or other. If not shares, opium or compradore orders E. D. S. & Co. This is an arrangement really more in your own interest than ours, for if the other banks knew we gave you any uncovered advances they would cease giving any money on shares—as we cannot give up our lien on any shareholder's stock.

At present your account stands — Dr. Tls. 460,800

Against which we hold warrants for 630 chests Patna at Tls. 430 258,000

Leaving uncovered—Tls. 208,000

As I am leaving for Chefoo on Saturday or Monday next I will be glad if you will send some cover before I go.

25th August, 1883.

I expect to get away to Chefoo on Monday night. Would you therefore kindly send me in a sufficient amount either in Sycee or Securities to cover your a/c before I leave. I want to have everything in order for my successor, otherwise I would not trouble you now.

If convenient I would rather have sycee as I am rather short of money.

17th October, 1883.

You have now a very large amount of money from us which rather prevents me from assisting many of our accounts. I shall therefore feel much obliged if you will keep your overdrawn account down to 6½ lacs. It will consider that a liberal limit when you will remember how many people we have to oblige. Your account at present stands at Tls. 720,000. Please pay the Tls. 70,000 any time at your convenience during the next six days.

Cross-examined the witness said Benjamin asked Moncrieff to repay some of the money he owed him; he did not in witness's presence ask Moncrieff to lend him the money.

This closed the evidence.

Mr. Wainewright, in summing up, said there was evidence that a certain quantity of oil, which was in the accused's godown and held under a warrant was missing, or at any rate it had not been accounted for more or less, but there was no evidence whatever, except what the prosecution contended was the evidence afforded by the accused's own confessions, to connect the accused with the embezzlement or theft of that oil or the proceeds of it. There was a considerable amount of evidence, with nothing whatever to contradict it, showing that the accused had nothing to do with the practical management of the godowns. There had been no attempt whatever on the part of the prosecution to trace any money into the hands of the accused. No evidence had been given of the receipt of any money for this particular oil; and there was no evidence whatever that the money or any part of it actually found its way into the hands of the accused. That being so, whatever defalcations or improper acts might have been done in these godowns, the accused was not necessarily implicated in them. The learned counsel referred to Archibald's Pleadings and Evidence in Criminal Cases, 17th ed. p. 233, or p. 257, 19th ed., to the effect that confessions made to persons having no authority to examine were the weakest and most suspicious kind of evidence, as being liable to be unintentionally misrepresented by the witnesses. He also cited cases on the same point. He then referred to the confession said to have been made to Toeg. The witness said nothing about it at the preliminary examination, but now he suddenly recollected that the accused had confessed absolutely to him. With reference to Gubbay's evidence he referred to the incoherent account given by that witness of what transpired, and said that in addition to his inaccuracy and shortness of memory it was evident that he was very far from friendly with Mr. Benjamin. As to Mr. Moore, his evidence was contradicted by that of Mr. Jamieson. The learned counsel also referred to the prisoner's relations with the Bank. Mr. Benjamin's overdraft on the 31st December was Tls. 733,000, and they were informed that the Bank had not securities sufficient to cover that. He put in no securities, but his overdraft on the 11th January was Tls. 867,000; it had increased about Tls. 134,000 in ten days; and whatever they made of it, there was an overdraft of Tls. 867,000 and uncovered by securities—not entirely uncovered, of course, but to a great extent. Was it credible that a man who was able to overdraw to such an extent as that should have assisted his employé to steal or improperly acquire by converting goods, a paltry ten or eleven thousand taels? The amount at stake at present, deducting the value of the oil and lead remaining, was only about Tls. 1,500, and that was the amount for which this prosecution was started. When the Bank bought that huge bill on Hongkong for one million and fifty-eight thousand dollars, taking the exchange in Hongkong at 73¾, and the exchange here at 72, and putting thirty days on at each end, they must have made a profit of Tls. 10,000 on that transaction, at the very least; and now they prosecute their old customer, their largest shareholder, the man who has blown their shares up to unprecedented prices, and I daresay enriched—

Mr. Wilkinson—I know that the very widest latitude is given to counsel for the defence, and I should be last man to interfere; but I hope he won't go further than the evidence.

Mr. Wainewright—It is in evidence.

Mr. Wilkinson—There is no evidence about puffing up bank shares.

Mr. Wainewright—I think I need not refer to it. Everybody knows it. If it is not in evidence in this Court, it is in the knowledge of everyone of us. Well, gentlemen, that is the subject matter of this prosecution; that is the evidence upon which it is sought to support it.

The Crown Advocate, in reply, said it was admitted the oil was missing. The next point was, was the defendant in want of money? The learned Counsel then referred to the letters from the Manager of the Bank put in by the defence, and said that while they showed the defendant was in a very large way of business they did not bear out what they were produced for, that was to show that at the time the accused was charged with having appropriated the oil or the proceeds of the oil, he was in a position to obtain funds from the Bank to a very large amount. The letter of the 16th August showed that the Bank was relying on the lien on his shares, and that it was simply prejudicial to the defendant himself to let it be known to other banks that the Bank were relying upon this, because it would deprive the defendant of the power to obtain upon these shares advances from the other banks. At that time the defendant was not uncovered to the extent to which that letter would seem, or one part of it would seem to say; and the inference which he submitted was to be fairly drawn from the letter was that as regards the Hongkong Bank he was not uncovered at all. The evidence did not show that the defendant could have procured the money from the bank, and that therefore it was not necessary for him to have recourse to Moncrieff. The question as to the amount short at the present moment was a matter of indifference Mr. Wainwright had commented on the fact that no evidence had been given to trace the money from the oil into Mr. Benjamin's pocket. That would be a task of very considerable difficulty on their part, but it would have been more easy for the defence to have traced the money. As to the improbability of Mr. Benjamin committing an offence of this sort, they had unfortunately many instances of men of high standing, men who themselves would not have believed for a moment that they would have done anything of this sort, suddenly yielding to temptation and regretting it very much afterwards. With reference to Mr. Toeg's evidence, the jury had heard the witness's explanation of why he did not mention a certain conversation at the preliminary examination. With regard to animus, it was only right they should bear in mind any ill-will Mr. Toeg might have towards Mr. Benjamin, but they were not, simply because a man dislikes another and gives evidence against him, to discard the evidence which he may give. Mr. Gubbay's different statements, he argued, did not materially contradict each other, and he submitted there was no animus shown that would affect the witness's veracity. The only material point was whether, judging from the whole circumstances of the relations between the parties, the accused knew, when he got the money, where it came from? That covered the other point as to whether he ordered the sale of the oil or not. The learned counsel then referred to the evidence for the defence and said that while Mr. Jamieson said the accused said he borrowed the money from Mr. Moncrieff, the other witness for the defence said he heard nothing about borrowing.

His Lordship then summed up. He said that apart from the prisoner's confessions he found there was no evidence against him. The evidence went to show that the godowns in question were under the control of his agent Moncrieff; the delivery orders were signed by this Moncrieff for his principal, and in point of fact the prisoner himself had no part in the management of the godowns. He considered the explanation of Mr. Toeg as to why he did not mention at the preliminary examination the conversation he had with the prisoner in presence of Moncrieff was very unsatisfactory. It seemed to him that if Mr. Toeg, in his conversation with his legal adviser about this case, had remembered so very important an admission made by the accused as that, he would have insisted upon his legal adviser hearing it; and he apprehended that if his legal adviser had heard it fully he certainly would not have advised him to keep it quiet at the preliminary hearing. He thought Mr. Wainewright was quite right in what he said about Mr. Gubbay's evidence. Mr. Gubbay showed feeling and said he would not be sorry to see the prisoner sliced up like beef. There was nothing in Mr. Moore's evidence which was not met by Mr. Jamieson's. The case turned entirely upon the alleged confessions, and the jury would consider what weight to attach to those confessions. If Moncrieff had been present they might easily have ascertained the whole facts of the case. Confessions were not satisfactory unless most explicit, and given under circumstances that could leave no doubt of their being genuine confessions.

The jury, after having retired for about five minutes, gave a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty."

The court-room was full of business men, and the verdict was received with applause, followed, by the usual peremptory order by the Clerk "Silence in Court."—Condensed from Shanghai papers.

HONGKONG.

The past two weeks have again been quiet, and few events of importance have occurred to break the monotony of life in this small colony. On the 5th inst. a meeting of the Legislative Council was held, at which a minute by the Governor recommending the vote of $63,000 in payment of the Colony's contribution to the loss on the Eastern Postal Service was referred to the Finance Committee; the report of the Finance Committee on the issue of one dollar notes was adopted; and the Piers and Wharves Bills were read a third time and passed. A second meeting of Council was held on the 12th inst., when the Postal contribution was voted, the Finance Committee appending a rider to their report asking that the matter be reconsidered when the new contract is entered upon; a Bill authorising the appropriation of a supplementary sum of $235,345.26 to defray charges of the year 1883 was read a first time, as was a Bill to apply a sum not exceeding $1,006,881 to the public service of the year 1885. Two fires occurred among the Japan cargo in the P. and O. steamer *Verona* on the 5th inst., and delayed the departure of the vessel for England until the afternoon of the 6th, no damage being done except to a portion of the cargo. The annual meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club took place on the 9th inst., when the Hon. T. Jackson was re-elected President and Messrs. Lockhart and Coombs Secretary and Treasurer respectively. On the 10th inst. the supply of fresh beef was suspended by a strike among the butchers against a new Government by-law requiring them to hang the meat in a new shed erected for the purpose after slaughter until the following morning instead of taking it to their unclean domiciles overnight. The strike was maintained for two or three days and then ignominiously collapsed. News was received on the night of the 16th inst. of the wreck of the British steamer *Marlborough* on a rock off Hainan Head on the 12th inst., while on her passage from Hoihow to Hongkong. The crew and passengers were taken off by other steamers, and a portion of the cargo salved in lighters and sent to Hoihow, but it is feared the vessel will become a total loss. A farewell concert was given at the Theatre Royal on the 10th inst. by Signora Marchetti, which was thinly attended. Another concert was given in St. Andrew's Hall on the 14th inst. by Signor and Signora Vita, assisted by lady and gentleman amateurs, which proved a great success in every way.

We are credibly informed that the local *cause célèbre* for breach of promise of marriage is not likely to go to trial a settlement having been arrived at by the parties.

We hear from Peking that Mr. F. H. May, cadet in the Hongkong Civil Service, who went up to the Chinese capital to study the Mandarin dialect, has passed a very satisfactory examination at the Legation there.

The wild beast now roaming about this island, and supposed to be a tiger, has been seen by at least two Europeans: once by the foreman at the Tai-tam Waterworks, who fired at and missed the animal, and on Sunday (the 8th) by an officer of The Buffs near Stanley Gap. The latter believes the animal to be a panther.

A sudden death occurred on the 15th inst. in the colony from sunstroke. Mr. Richard Lester, lately a superintendent in the Japanese Government Metallurgical Department, who has been staying for some time at the Hotel de l'Univers, while returning from Wong-nei-cheong on Sunday evening was taken suddenly ill and died in a few hours. He leaves a wife and two children who are at present in the colony. Residents as well as strangers cannot be too careful in protecting themselves from the sun, and should not be misled by the erroneous notion that there is no danger on semi-cloudy days.

The following notification appears in the *Government Gazette*:—The following gentlemen have been reported to this Government as forming the Committee of the Po Leungkuk (Society for the Protection of Women and Children) for the year 1884-1885:—Messrs. Ho Kwan-shan, of the On Tai Insurance Company, President; Sin Tak-fan, solicitor's clerk, Vice-President; Li Yuk-hang, of the Lai Hing firm, Treasurer; Lang Yik-man, of the Wing Chéung-chân; Lau Yam-ts'un, of the Hop Hing firm; Tang Yat-fung, of the Po Fung Chéung firm; Ip Ou-shang, of the Him Lung Lun; U Tsit-sam, of the Man On Insurance Company; Lam Sing-kin, of

surprised at the amicable solution of the Franco-China difficulty, and look upon the concession of indemnity as simply a mystery and a display of weakness on the part of their late opponents rather than generosity.

The natives, as a rule, are not inclined to rescue their fellow beings when in distress, and hence it is always pleasing to record such exceptional cases as the following. It appears that at about half past one o'clock p.m. on the 27th May a couple of Chinamen boarded a tea boat stationed off Messrs. Turner & Co.'s jetty, with a view to taking passage by a sampan. The smaller vessel appears to have "canted,"—owing to one of them jumping on the gunwale—and thrown one of the men into the river. His friend, and also a sampan boy, immediately dived after the unfortunate man, who, however, got sucked under a cargo boat, his body not being recovered until the following day; whilst the two natives attempting his rescue narrowly escaped also losing their lives.

We are pleased to learn that, through the energy of "The Road Trustees," who have received the support of our French Consul, Viscount Bezaure, there is every prospect of the intolerable nuisance to which we have so frequently had occasion to allude as existent in Foochow being stopped. We understand that the Chinese Authorities have, upon receipt of an application from the French Consul, prohibited the conveyance of the obnoxious matter through one of the chief thoroughfares of the Settlement; whilst a promise has been given that a proclamation will shortly be issued by the Chinese Authorities which will be calculated to prevent further nuisances to foreigners. Since the recent settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulty, the mandarins have displayed a marked desire to further the interests of foreigners. We may therefore now expect that not only reforms most appreciable to our community will be effected, but Chinese will eventually become convinced of the desirability of discarding their filthy habits, and living in a more civilised state.—*Herald.*

NINGPO.

30th May, 1884.

Our port has of late been visited by more than one vessel of war that has brought with her distinguished visitors. This circumstance tends very much to break the monotony of existence in this very small port, with its very limited community.

The departure of a foreign resident has here always been an occasion of long farewells in the way of dinners and gatherings. This old-established custom has especially been adhered to in bidding good-bye to Mr. A. J. David, of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., who goes home. To speak of the loss of this popular gentleman and the regret which we all feel at his departure, would perhaps be uninteresting to many of your subscribers and can only be appreciated by those who have come in contact with him, and he leaves with our unanimous good wishes for his welfare.

During the hot season Ningpo has of late years lost its characteristic as a missionary centre, as the revd. gentlemen are prone to seek a more salubrious climate by migrating to the hills *en masse*. It is to be hoped that the spiritual requirements of the community in the Settlement of the natives contiguous to Ningpo will not suffer by this annual exodus.

Dr. Bapelet, the only medical practitioner here, has been so successful with his patients that should our mellee return from his journey north he will find that homœopathy has made rapid strides since his departure.

Many of the community were at the C.M.S.N. Co.'s wharf at the departure of the str. *Kiangtien*, to bid *adieu* to Mr. David, coupled with the name of Captain Boswell, who, by his courtesy and kind attention to passengers, made us feel the loss of this popular commander, who is to take charge of another steamer.

The steamer *Lilla* arrived to-day from Keelung with a cargo of coals. This steamer, with the barque *Clara Babujan*, are the only vessels in port, though I learn that the str. *Ningpo* and barque *M. A. Dixon* are daily expected.—*Courier* Correspondent.

SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Lido*, reported ashore on a bank near Tiger Island, has been got off and was at Ningpo on the 30th May.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says it is reported that as soon as the Russian Treaty with Korea has been signed, another Korean port will be opened.

The steamer *Kamtschatka*, which was ashore on the upper end of the Middle Ground, floated off early on the morning of the 12th instant. Soon after the accident happened, the Captain sent up to Shanghai for a pilot, but when the latter arrived, it was too late to do anything till the following morning.

Dr. Macgowan, of Wenchow, has received an account of two earthquakes in Yünnan furnished by Rev. G. W. Clarke, of Ta-li Fu:—January 14th, Yungpé: direction from north to south: duration four seconds. January 26th, 5.30 a.m., Ta-li Fu: direction from south to north: duration half a second. Both shocks were slight.

The steamer *Leeyuen* appears to be well adapted for carrying steam-launches, as she has taken most of those that have been sent North. On one occasion she had as many as three on her deck. She left on the 13th instant taking a large twin-screw launch, also some dredging-machinery and a quantity of shot and shell to be discharged at the Taku Dock-yard.

The *Shanghai Mercury* learns that H. E. Chang Chun-Yeh, the late Superintendent of Wuhu Customs, has been appointed Minister to Washington, in place of H.E. Cheng Tsau Yu, who is recalled. H.E. Chang Chau Yeh is at present in Tientsin; and it will be remembered that he was one of the members of the Council who framed the late Franco-Chinese Convention.

Three more of the £70 policemen have deserted the Force. They are supposed to have left Shanghai in the *Kwanglee* on Sunday morning (1st inst.), having drawn their monthly pay on the 31st ult. These men were so determined to go that they lived on $8 a month to have the means of getting away all the earlier. The number of men engaged in England was thirty-two, and of this number eight are no longer in the Force. Others are going, and they make no secret of it. They are only waiting till they can get a few more dollars together.

Shortly before midnight on the 31st ultimo, fire was discovered up an alley-way, off Chelkiang Road, between Peking and Taiwan Roads. The fire brigades turned out, as did the native silk guild with a hand engine, but water being handy from hydrants, four streams were soon playing on the flames without the assistance of the fire engines. Two houses were burnt down, the flames being prevented from spreading by firewalls. The origin of the fire is attributed to incendiaries, who probably intended to loot the adjoining pawnshop during the confusion that was likely to ensue.

Mr. Giles, the British Assessor, refused the other day to sit in the Court with Mr. Hwang until he gave judgments in writing. That should always be done with Chinese judgments, and depositions of witnesses ought to be recorded in writing for the same reason. Mr. Hwang has recently refused to give execution to his own judgment, which was payment of Tls. 1,000 in a month. After the lapse of that period, Mr. Hwang decided that his judgment was so. Mr. Giles returned to take his seat at the bench of the Mixed Court on the 12th inst. as Mr. Hwang had agreed to give his judgment in the case of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.'s claim for rent in writing.

The *Mercury* says that a telegram was received on the afternoon of the 6th inst. by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents for the *Posang*, to the effect that the vessel was still ashore, and that they required some more poles and other lighting appliances. In consequence of this the steamer *Taku* was to leave Shanghai on the 7th with the requisites for the scene of the accident. She will take the balance of the cargo out of the *Posang*. The hulk *Floddea* was met in tow of a Chinese gunboat off Dunsterville by the steamer *Tonsin*, which arrived at Shanghai on the 6th from Ningpo. The *Floddea* having been filled with cargo ex *Posang*, went into Ningpo, whence she will carry on the cargo to Shanghai.

A foreign gentleman is attempting to make a very unique collection—a collection, namely, of pictures by native artists representing prisoners and accused persons being subjected to all the tortures and barbarous punishments practised in Chinese Courts of Law. There will be the thumb-screwing, and the whipping, and the kneeling on chains, and the ancle-cracking, and the slicing-in-pieces, and everything of the same sort. Then he will have them carefully made into magic-lantern slides, and show them to whoever says that torture is unknown in China, that mandarins are angels of beneficence and purity, and the literati the flower of the Chinese people. There are many such persons in the world, and they will no doubt enjoy the exhibition if they ever see it.

The *Mercury* says:—The outcry of indignation raised last year by residents in the Far East, at the temporary absence of nearly all British men-of-war in China seems to have had a beneficial effect, for we understand that this year's cruise will last three months only. The squadron is expected to consist of six vessels, viz., *Audacious, Curacoa, Cleopatra, Sapphire, Espoir*, and *Vigilant*. The *Curacoa* will leave Shanghai for Woosung on the 23rd inst. and wait there for the return of Admiral Sir W. Dowell, from Hankow. The vessels will then proceed to Chefoo, where the whole of the cruising squadron will rendezvous, whence they will proceed north. The *Albatross* is expected to be stationed during the summer in Shanghai.

On the 10th inst. a number of foreigners assembled on board the steamer *Yangtsze* to witness the presentation of two silk flags to the Captain in honour of the *Yangtsze*'s 200th trip on the coast, which she completed on the 8th inst. Shortly before twelve o'clock ten Chinese merchants arrived on board bringing with them two flags; one was Messrs. Siemssen & Co.'s house flag made of silk, being 20 Chinese feet in length; the other was 24 Chinese feet in length, and is a white flag with a red fringed border bearing several Chinese characters, the translation being "To Captain Schulz, of the *Yangtsze*. The shippers of Canton and Shanghai wish him and the steamer every success." After the presentation the guests sat down to luncheon served on the quarter deck, and success was drunk to the *Yangtsze* and future prosperity to Captain Schulz. The Chinese then fired off small crackers for about twenty minutes from the yard-arm and over the side, and large crackers were sent off at intervals from the wharf. We noticed among the guests Dr. H. Gabriel, German Vice-Consul; Lieut. G. Kreitner, Austro-Hungarian Consul; Mr. Nocentini, Acting Consul for Italy; Mr. Ford, H.B.M.'s Deputy Registrar of Shipping; and Dr. Zacharias. Messrs. Siemssen and Ottomeier represented Messrs. Siemssen & Co. Messrs. Lau Chu-sai, Yip Yu-ting, Pong Ya-cheun, Leung Kan-chu and others presented the flags. We hear that two flags are to be presented to the *Yangtsze* at Canton.

HANGCHOW.

31st May.

Many people in this city now wear smiling faces where, a few weeks ago, anxiety and care were expressed. The reason is that the silk crop this season has turned out unusually well. Many say their crop is ten parts—*i.e.*, entirely—good. Some looms which have been silent a year or more, will soon begin to resound with the rattle of the swift shuttle.

But though the crop of silk is good, the weavers complain that the demand for silk is much less than in former years. Some of them explain this by saying that foreign silk is imported, and undersells the native production. Others say that the almost universal use of foreign cottons and woollens, by the middle classes, has reduced the demand for silk. In either case, it is the foreigner who, in their minds, is taking the rice out of their mouths.

The news of peace was received by telegram at the Governor's office the day it was concluded, and was soon spread over the city. It produced universal joy among the people, though there was no public demonstration. Long may it last!—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

CHINKIANG.

11th June.

Trade is very dull here, nor is any improvement expected till about the 8th of the Chinese moon. Want of rain again is playing "old Harry." Our ponds are not half full—some being quite dry, and farmers are consequently carrying mournful countenances at the present cheerless prospects of a rich crop.

Great activity has been apparent of late in the movements of the troops. The last detachment from Anhwei have made themselves rather notorious by a certain penchant for harrying nests. A new fort is being constructed at Silver Island, and some 100 men are kept constantly employed on the work.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

31st May.

Our Chinese friends have it here that Ma Kien-tchung has been appointed by H.E. Li Hung-chang as Chief Manager of the C.M.S.N. Co., and Mr. Detring as superintendent, until Ma Kien-tchung is sufficiently initiated in the management of the Company; and that H.E. Li Hung-chang has requested Mr. Tong King-sing to go to Tientsin to personally superintend the Kai Ping mines, and to have nothing to do with the China Merchants' S. N. Co.; this perhaps accounts for the rise in the C.M.S.N. Co. and Kai Ping shares of late in the *Ha Pao* and *Shun-pao*.

Mr. Detring has prepared a memorial like Liu Ming-chuan in 1880, in regard to permission to lay railroads in China, which he will lay before the Tsung-le Yamên for consideration. This memorial, like Liu Ming-chuan's, is supported by H.E. Li Hung-chang; in Mr. Detring's memorial the arguments in favour are clearer and better supported than they were in Liu Ming-chuan's, and it is hoped that Mr. Detring's scheme may be accepted by the Tsung-li Yamên, for Her Majesty seems to be in favour of it; the grand question is the money, and the prejudice against borrowing foreign money is very strong; yet no doubt that Mr. Detring will be able to argue in its favour, and open the door to foreigners to prove to the Chinese the difference if a concern is floated and managed by them; then it will pay, and benefit the Chinese principally; the contrary has been at present under Chinese management; those floated of late years by the Chinese so far have not realized what they were intended for.

2nd June.

From Peking we learn that Admiral Lespès will be here the day after to-morrow. His Excellency has been highly received by the high Chinese officials there and by the Tsung-le Yamên.

The guard of honour to meet and escort Tso Tsung-tang into this place left this morning, so H.E. may be here to-morrow; he will stay at the Ta Ma Mean and spend a day with H.E. Li Hung-chang and then proceed to Peking.

Their Excellencies Chang Shih-tung and Chan Peilun are expected here from Peking the day after to-morrow, so we shall have distinguished guests here this week.

Our Customs Taotai has retired and Hsen Taotai, Chief Director of Telegraphs, succeeds him; to-morrow H. E. Hsen takes over charge.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

Mr. Schmidt, head of the firm of Schmidt & Co., died at Tientsin on the 2nd inst. Mr. Schmidt was a very old China resident, and fought against the Taipings under General Gordon. At one time he was more or less connected with missionary enterprise, and in the course of his dealings with the Chinese acquired a most exceptional familiarity with the language. He had the reputation of being one of the best informed men in China on matters connected with the Chinese.

PEKING.

Monseignour de la Place was buried with great ceremony on the 26th ult. at Peking. The service took place in the Pei-t'ang, and the Corps Diplomatique were all present by special invitation.

Sir Harry Parkes entertained all the representatives at luncheon on the 31st, in honour of the Queen's Birthday, and Herr von Brandt gave a large dinner-party in the evening.

We learn privately from official sources at Peking that the appointment of Hsü Ching-ch'êng as ambassador to France, in place of the Marquis Tsêng, has been cancelled. This is generally regarded by the Chinese as an indication that the Marquis's policy has been approved by the Peking Cabinet; though we have received no intelligence that the Marquis will be actually re-appointed to his post in Paris. It is further said that there is not a single official in Peking who does not condemn in the strongest terms the hasty manner in which the difficulty with France was patched up by Li Hung-chang; public opinion is dead against him, and a very unsettled feeling is making itself apparent. We also hear that secret but stringent orders have been sent to all the provincial authorities upon the sea-board to have the coast-defences placed in the highest possible condition of efficiency.—*N. C. Daily News.*

JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.

H.B.M.'s corvette *Cleopatra* arrived from Shanghai, under sail, on the 1st inst. The following day she was docked to effect sundry repairs to her stern shaft, which being satisfactorily completed she came out of Dock on the 6th instant.

The British barque *Granville Belle*, Captain Purdy, with a full cargo of kerosine oil from New York, arrived on the 2nd inst., 203 days out. When about two months from port, she experienced a fearful gale which carried away everything on deck, and caused the loss of all the fresh water. For a number of days the drinking water on board was limited to a small quantity supplied by condensing the steam emitted from a kettle on the cabin stove until at length land was reached and a full supply obtained. After discharging a small quantity of general cargo here, she proceeded to Kobe on the 6th inst. to discharge the kerosine oil.

A small Korean trading junk was towed into harbour on the 5th inst. by the Takasima Colliery Co.'s tow boat *Meishin Maru*. The junk in question left Chinsoido, bound to Kaiman, (Korea), in December last, with the master and nine sailors (all Koreans) on board. On the passage, however, she experienced a very heavy gale, and was blown on the coast of Japan, in the vicinity of Kagoshima, where she arrived on the 19th of the same month. She left Kagoshima on the 27th ult., bound to Nagasaki, in charge of an officer, from the Kencho, an interpreter, two police, and two pilots, but again met with bad weather, and was driven to Mogi, from which place she was towed to Kabashima by fishing boats. The matter being reported to the Nagasaki kencho the necessary assistance to bring her safely into port was at once sent.—*Rising Sun.*

YOKOHAMA.

The postmaster-general, Mr. Nomuira, will shortly proceed to Lisbon to represent this country at the meeting of the international postal convention to be held there.

The line of railway between Sekigahara and Ogaki was opened on the 25th ult. It is said that Mr. Fujita Denzaburo (of kusatsu celebrity) has obtained the government's permission to construct a railway between Osaka and Sakai, a length of about thirty miles.

Subscriptions to the second instalment of the railway bonds are coming in freely. The amount of this issue was 5,000,000 yen, applications receivable to 10th ult. The amount said to have been subscribed in Tokio alone through the associated banks is 2,800,000; and it is presumed that a much larger sum has been asked for in the provinces making up the total subscriptions to 7,000,000 yen.

The frequent occurrence of suicide is more noticeable in this place than in larger towns, owing, no doubt, to the fact that every resident is well known by name to the others. This morning at about four o'clock Mr. George Domoney, who has been in business in Yokohama and Kobe as hotel-keeper, butcher, compradore, &c., for nearly twenty years, cut his throat with a razor, completely severing the windpipe and arteries, death being very rapid. An inquest was held.—*Japan Gazette.*

PHILIPPINES

MANILA.

The prospectus has been issued of a public company to work a patent slip at Manila. The capital is to be $300,000 in 3,000 shares of $100 each, but it is anticipated it will not be necessary to call up more than $250,000. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company are to supply the slip, plant, and buildings for the sum of $165,000, $35,000 of which they will take in shares of the new company. 2,000 shares have already been applied for, including the 350 to be taken by the Dock Company. The works are to be commenced within three months of the formation of the company and are expected to be completed within eighteen months. The *Comercio* anticipates that this time the hopes which have been raised in respect to the provision of appliances for the repair of ships will not be disappointed, and that Manila will be freed in great part from the payments she has annually to make to Hongkong on this account.

COCHIN-CHINA.

CAMBODIA.

The *Saigonnais* contains news of a destructive fire which occurred at Pnumpenh, the capital of Cambodia, on the 28th ultimo. One hundred and five brick houses, the property of the king, were burnt, and about forty mat-sheds. The damage is estimated at from $250,000 to $300,000. Three Chinese were burnt to death. The Governor of Saigon left for Pnumpenh a few days afterwards to judge for himself as to the measures to be taken for the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

HAIPHONG.

The strength of the French army in Tonquin is being reduced. On the 29th May 500 of the Marine Fusiliers left Haiphong for Madagascar, and on the 1st or 2nd inst. three regiments—the 23rd, 111th, and 143rd—were to sail from Tonquin for France. The French force now remaining consists of the Colonial Troops, the Foreign Legion, and the Turcos, in all about 8,000 European soldiers. More of these are, however, to return to France shortly, and their places will be filled by two battalions of Tonquinese.

The health of the French troops in several of the garrison towns in Tonquin seems to be very bad. Nam-Dinh, which proved to be so fatal to many of the troops last year, seems likely to gain an even worse reputation. Dysentery and fever are very prevalent and there have already been more deaths there from disease than the French columns lost in all their actions since Sontay. But bad as it is at Nam-Dinh, the picturesque little fortress of Ninh Binh is even worse, while Phu-ly, a newly occupied post to the north, is likely to be handed over to the native troops, so fatal has it proved. Seventy-five men down with dysentery out of a total of five hundred, and that within three weeks after arrival, is enough to lead to the abandonment of any post not of the first strategical importance. At Bacninh typhoid fever continues to claim numerous victims, and Haidsuong appears to be nearly as unhealthy as Nam-Dinh. At Hanoi and Haiphong the health of the troops continues to be good, though the total neglect of all sanitary precautions at the latter place is certain eventually to lead to an epidemic of some kind. It says very little for the French medical officers that there are so many deaths from dysentery, which is far from being necessarily deadly if the malady is properly treated. Disease as much as anything else has led to the rapid despatch of the European troops from Tonquin, though there is at present a most insatiable thirst for fresh colonial triumphs raging among our Gallic friends.

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Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [14

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [899

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877, IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [102

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements	½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein	at ½ % Net per Annum.
On Coals	at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum "in licensed Godowns	at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements	at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements	at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ %, nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [731

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [10

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1882. [947

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [16

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [554

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET.
$9.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
ALSO
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co's MONOPOLE.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1259

FOR SALE.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCH JENEVER in Stone Bottles; also POMERANZEN BITTERS and SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. PRIME SOURKROUT and RED CABBAGE, in Jars, and Salt HERRINGS, in tins.

SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES, REVOLVERS, and CARTRIDGES, SHOTS, &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1884. [639

FOR SALE.

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.

1 Dozen Quarts ..... $32.50.
2 Dozen Pints ..... $23.50.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [974

IRON BEDSTEADS, BENT WOOD FURNITURE, great variety just landed. CURIOSITIES: PICTURES, PIANOS, UPHOLSTERY. FURNITURE, FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CASSUMBHOY, Opposite City Hall. [23

J. AND R. TENNENT' ALES and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."

NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER.

Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8.50 per Case.

PUSTAU & Co.—Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1883. [872

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [943

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By DR. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE,—
In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound ..... $.200
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE WEST AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Steamer "NATAL"

J. Wood, Commander, under engagement with the Straits and Western Australian Governments, is expected to leave Singapore for Fremantle, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton, as notified below:—

PROPOSED TIME TABLE.

NORTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Fremantle calling at Geraldton, Sharks Bay, Cossack, Roebuck Bay, and Batavia,

18th	2nd	13th	18th	28th	11th	2nd
March	May	June	July	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.

Arriving at Singapore,

4th	19th	29th	4th	14th	28th	10th
April	May	June	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Dec.

SOUTHWARD SERVICE.

Leaving Singapore, calling at Batavia, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Sharks Bay and Geraldton,

12th	24th	1st	10th	20th	5th	21st
April	May	July	Aug.	Sep.	Nov.	Dec.

Arriving at Fremantle,

30th	11th	16th	25th	8th	30th	8th
April	June	July	Aug.	Oct.	Nov.	Jan.

The "NATAL" has a remarkably fine Saloon, and also excellent accommodation for Second and Third Class Passengers.

For Freight and Passage to the above and other Australian Ports, apply to

McALISTER & Co., Agents.
Singapore, 8th February, 1884. [446

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ROSETTA," will leave for the above place TO-DAY, the 19th instant, at NOON.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1884.

FOR BANGKOK DIRECT.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamship "PHRA CHOM KLAO," Captain H. Stratton, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 19th instant, at TWO P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1884. [1147

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship "DIAMANTE," Captain Stack, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 19th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1884. [1151

FOR HAIPHONG.

THE Steamship "TRIUMPH," Captain Schuldt, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to LEE WING & Co., No. 12, Queen's Street.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1884. [1149

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "OXFORDSHIRE," Captain Jones, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1884. [1138

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Steamship "ÆOLUS," Captain Tremoya, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1884. [1143

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "JASON," Captain Milligan, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1884. [936

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GEELONG," will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at THREE P.M.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1884. [1144

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE Spanish Steamer "EMUY," Capt. Blanco, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1884. [1145

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "TEHERAN," will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at NOON.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1884.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).

THE Company's Steamship "DEUCALION," Captain Purdy, will be despatched as above on or about the